TAKE A MINUTE'S TIME
And write to the POST-DISPATCH stating whether the reported nuisances have been abated or not.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

WHAT ARE THEY DOING?
Have the Reported Nuisances Been Abated?

VOL. 44, NO. 36.

ST. LOUIS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMRER 20, 1892.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.
BY CARRIER, FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

HIS LAST RAID

Burglar John W. Hall Shot by Wilber F. Warner, Sr.

The Robber Blows Out His Own Brains in the Yard.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT AN EARLY HOUR IN KIRKWOOD.

The Thief Had Taken Some Plunder From the House and Returned for More When Mr. Warner Gave Him a Charge of Shot—The Dead Man a Poverty Stricken Farmer Who Had Borne a Good Reputation for Honesty.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning Mr. Wilbur F. Warner, Sr., living at Kirkwood, rested a shot-gun across the banisters of the stairs in the second floor of his residence, and firing downward into the parlor hallway, sent a charge of No. 1 shot into the body of Burglar John W. Hall, who was creeping out towards the front door in his stocking-feet, carrying a lighted candle in his hand.

Shot in the left side just beneath the heart, the candle extinguished by the sudden explosion, Burglar Hall called loudly to some one:

"Good-bye! I'm shot! I'm killed!"

Then climbing through the window which he had left raised for his exit upon stealing into the house, the burglar staggered a few feet forward through Mr. Warner's flower garden, but fell before he could reach the front gate, which opens west on Taylor avenue. His body then lay directly across a rose bed in the garden.

ENDED HIS SUFFERINGS.

Two minutes afterward, apparently realizing that the awful wound he had received meant certain death with perhaps terrible suffering, the desperate midnight law-breaker placed his own pistol, a Smith & Wesson 32-caliber, to his head and fired two shots. The first grazed his left temple, the second entered the brain through the left eye, tearing a frightful hole in its passage. It caused instant death.

At daybreak, the body laying cold and stiff across the little rose-bed in the Warners' flower-garden, with the pistol still clinched in the right hand and the face looking upward to the sky, was identified by Town Marshal Shaw and others of Kirkwood as that of John W. Hall, a poverty-stricken farmer and house-painter living at the little village of Des Peres, about three-quarters of a mile east of Kirkwood, with his wife and one child.

Hall had never been suspected of being a law-breaker or desperate character, and his death under the circumstances outlined above was a shock to the many who recognized his body during the forenoon. He has lived for years at Des Peres, was about 50 years of age, and beyond being an idle, shiftless sort of character was always considered as harmless, and an average good citizen.

His wife was notified of his death and went at once to Kirkwood. The body had been taken to the town hall in a wagon belonging to the man who had shot him. There, in a plain wooden box, with the top left open, it remained just outside the door in the wagon, while the Coroner's inquest was held within the building.

THE INQUEST.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury, consisting of Foreman Berkeley, E. Johnson, J. W. Wilson, C. G. Bradford, Henry Winter, Jr., W. L. Mitchell, and F. A. Dunbar, was that John W. Hall came to his death from a pistol wound in the head over the left eye, inflicted by a person or persons unknown to the jury. This verdict relieved Mr. Warner of the responsibility for the death of the desperate and lawless farmer-burglar, who took his own life to avoid the lingering agony of the wound inflicted by Mr. Warner, which would inevitably also have caused death. The verdict was rendered as above, instead of a verdict of suicide, because there were no witnesses to the man's desperate self-destruction in the darkness of the flower garden where he lay. The inquest was conducted by Justice Hugo S. Jacoll of Kirkwood, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning.

At its close the body of Burglar John W. Hall, still in the wagon owned by Mr. Warner and drawn by a horse also belonging to that gentleman, was taken to the county graveyard on the Clayton road, where it was accorded burial.

The witnesses who appeared before the Coroner's inquest to testify to the strange and pitifully dramatic story as indicated above, ending in the lawless death of Farmer-Burglar Hall, were Wilber F. Warner, Sr., the man who shot Hall down; Wilber F. Warner, Jr., his son; Joseph E. Roach, an employe of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, who arrived at the scene of the strange tragedy shortly after its occurrence; Philip A. Shaw, Tom Marshall of Kirkwood, and Alfred A. Robinson, a colored man employed at the Warner residence and sleeping there.

MR. WARNER'S ACCOUNT.

But the full story of the tragedy as told by Wilber F. Warner, Sr., himself, leaves nothing to be added in the way of detail, and this story was told to a POST-DISPATCH reporter who was sent out to Kirkwood this morning immediately on the news of the killing of Hall reaching St. Louis. Mr. Warner, although living at Kirkwood, is the senior member of the St. Louis wool commission firm of W. F. Warner & Co., located at No. 308 North Main street. He is about 50 years of age, a quiet, cool gentleman, with calm blue eyes and the firm mouth and jaw of a man who is not likely to allow a burglar to roam through his house without at least arguing the point with him. Nevertheless, he feels relieved that Hall's own desperate act relieved him from direct responsibility for the man's death.

"About 1 o'clock this morning," said Mr. Warner, "my wife nudged me quietly with her arm and whispered:

"'There's a light in the house, downstairs.'

"I was not asleep, but had been lying in bed with my eyes closed. As I opened them I saw the light shining up the stairs, but it went out the next moment. It was evidently a match. I arose noiselessly and reaching into the closet, at the side of my bed, I took down my shotgun, a breechloader, only one barrel of which I could use, as the left hand hammer was broken. Then from a shelf above I took a loaded shell of No. 1 shot and slipped it into the gun. As I closed the breech it gave a sharp click. I then stole around to the door opening on the stairs, and as I did so I struck the stock of the gun against something. I thought that would spoil the whole thing by giving the alarm, but I went to the head of the stairs and waited. I heard a noise from the dining-room, and once I saw a light struck and then go out. I knew then that all I had to do was to wait. In a few minutes I distinguished through the darkness down stairs the white-stockinged feet of a man slowly edging toward the front window. I rested the gun across the banisters, reclining the barrel to bring it full to bear on where the man's body should be, above the white-stockinged feet. But at that moment a light was struck by him, I think a candle, and he looked out of the window and then turned half-round towards me. As he did so I fired, trying to hit him in the legs. The light went out, the man shouted:

"'Good-bye! I'm gone! I'm killed!'

"Then he sprang out into the garden. I went back to the closet to get another shell, and while I was placing it in the gun there came the two reports of a pistol. My son and I then, each with a gun, went down stairs and into the garden. The colored man, Robinson, whose room is just under where the first shot was fired, also came out and Mr. Roach, a neighbor, who had heard the shooting. We looked around for quite a while without finding anything. I thought the two pistol shots had been fired to keep me from coming out of the house to pursue the robbers. Then my son, going towards the front gate, found Hall's body. The man lay on his back, his arms at his side, his legs stretched as straight as though he had been sleeping. I saw the gleam of the pistol in his right hand and, springing forward, grasped it, believing the man was only wounded. The hand was as cold as ice, and then I knew that he was dead. I at once looked up Town Marshal Shaw and placed the body under his charge. The shot I fired struck Hall in the left side, just below the heart. It was an awful wound, but the shot that killed him was the pistol shot through the eye. I could find no trace of a companion having been with Hall, but I believe there was one."

The property found in the dead man's possession was a pair of rubber boots, which he carried in his hand and into which he had thrust a little toy bank, which he had stolen from the Warners' dining-room, and a child's ball. A silver watch was found on his person, and some silver change, not amounting in all to $2, which had been taken by him from the child's safe.

The dead burglar's face, as it was seen by the crowds during the progress of the inquest, was a dreadful sight, blood-stained and with the awful bullet hole through the left eye. It was a long, careworn face, with a drooping black mustache and iron-gray hair. The body was poorly clad.

Robinson, the colored man, claims to have seen Hall as he sprang out into the garden. He says there was no one with Hall. Kirkwood authorities believe it will be found that he had several confederates, and they are working on that basis.

SUBURBAN THIEVES.

Some of the More Recent Exploits of the Burglars and Highwayman.

The suburban residents have been troubed by burglars for a long time and scarcely a week passed in which raids were not made on some one of the towns and hamlets in the immediate vicinity of St. Louis. The citizens of the county observed the system with which the burglars worked, and in several instances they saw a wagon which the burglars used to carry away their plunder and to make hasty flights from bullets and pursuers. The citizens who have been at the mercy of these midnight prowlers have given much thought to methods for protecting themselves best, and they adopted an individual police system by which each man slept with his weapons beside his bed ready for instant use. In several instances, however, the residents became so wrought up that they volunteered for night patrol duty.

Not only have burglaries been committed, but highway robberies as well. No later than Sunday night a robbery occurred on Lockwood avenue in Old Orchard, a suburb which has been the greatest sufferer from the gang of criminals who have infested the county. A man named Austin Wright, employed by Mr. T. A. Reavis, who himself was held up last week, was on his way home at 9:30 o'clock walking along in the rear of the dismissed congregation of the Episcopal Church. While near the church two men stopped him and one of them presented a pistol of Wright's face and demanded his money. Wright answered that he had none, and the highwaymen took his coat. Wright had considerable money in his stocking and a revolver in his boot, and as soon as the robbers leaped over a fence he fired five shots at them. They returned the fire, but neither party was hurt. Wright said that one of the men was tall and the other of medium height, and both wore rubber boots. A posse of citizens went in pursuit, but failed to catch the robbers. Saturday evening last a band of robbers, believed to be the same who held up Wright, descended upon Selma, a small town near Old Orchard, and entered the residence of Mr. P. J. O'Connor, after tying two watch dogs. They were frightened away, however, and then entered the residences of W. F. Smith, Louis Houck and Henry Sachs. From the latter gentleman $3.90 was taken, but from the others only the contents of the pantry were stolen.

Last Thursday evening Old Orchard was the scene of another daring highway robbery within view of a dozen residences. While Mr. T. A. Reavis, the livery stable keeper, whose employe, Austin Wright, was robbed Sunday evening, was escorting home Miss Jennie Saunders, two ruffians ordered him to throw up his hands. He refused and was overpowered and robbed of $18 and a gold watch. The highwaymen then went toward the railway station and meeting Mr. Ralph Sample, took from him his watch and chain and $10. The robbers were recognized as men who had been loafing around the village all day.

At an early hour on Monday morning, Sept. 12, Mr. Milt Higgenton of Gratiot Station, awoke and discovered a burglar, on hands and knees, on the floor of his room. He attempted to seize the fellow, but was threatened with death if he did not remain quiet, and the burglar made his escape through a window, taking with $2 in cash, an order for $60 and a new pair of trousers. About the same time the residence of Mr. John Ayres, who lives near Mr. Wigginton, was entered and robbed of a pair of shoes worth $8, a watch and $3 in cash. The robbers next went to the residence of Capt. Archie Gordon, United States Steamboat inspector, a few blocks from Mr. Ayers' house, and one of them was discovered by Capt. Gordon's mother-in-law. He at once shouted "fire!" at the top of his voice, and in the general excitement of the household which followed, the robber made his escape. The lady who saw the intruder was not deceived by the ruse, but called out to her relatives to catch the robber. Capt. Gordon and his son gave chase to the men, who fled from the house, but one of the robbers turned and fired at their pursuers, and Capt. Gordon and his son returned home, minus $10 and a new suit of clothes, which had been taken by the burglars. From Gratiot the burglars went to Clifton Heights, where they entered two residences and thence to Lindenwood where they were frightened off before getting any more plunder. When day came Monday morning, the residents of Gratiot, Clifton Heights and Lindenwood were very much excited and a negro who was seen prowling around Gratiot was arrested, but he proved his innocence and was released. Capt. Gordon reported his experiences to Chief Harrigan and a detective was set to work on the case. Many of the residents became so terrified that they contemplated moving to the city.

These are only a few of the more recent achievements of the robber band which has been operating on the same wholesale scale for many months.

COMMISSIONER PECK'S CASE.

Charred Remnants of the Burned Papers in Evidence.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—All of the employes of the Labor Commissioner's Bureau were subpœnaed to appear before the Grand Jury this morning in view of beginning criminal proceedings on the indictment of Labor Commissioner Charles E. Peck on the charge of destroying public documents.

The employes were examined as to the sending out of blanks to manufacturers, the reception of them and the present whereabouts of the originals. On behalf of the prosecution evidence was presented to show that Mr. Peck had destroyed at least a portion of the returns. To prove this there was presented in evidence the half destroyed remnants of large numbers of blanks printed on paper of a bluish tint and containing the written names and addresses of manufacturers in the State. These charred remnants also show that they were issued under the seal of the Labor Bureau and that the questions asked were answered. Commissioner Peck himself has not yet come back to the city, and so could not be subpœnaed. It is intimated, however, that he will be brought before the jury to-morrow. There is another charge pending in the Police Court and still another one in the Supreme Court.

Evidence Against Lizzie Borden.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 20.—The paper will this evening print statements to the effect that Lizzie Borden several weeks before the murders consulted a Providence lawyer as to the disposition of her father's property in the event of his death. The lawyer will give evidence at the trial.

NO FEAR OF PLAGUE

Cholera Fails to Keep Its Foothold in New York.

NOT A DEATH OR SUSPECTED CASE REPORTED TO-DAY.

The Fleet of Steamers Now Detained at Quarantine—Condition of the Camp at Sandy Hook—What the Health Officers Say of the Future—The Cholera in Europe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—From Sandy Hook, fifteen miles away, there comes this morning a report that the woman who was yesterday thought to have developed cholera symptoms is improved in her condition. No deaths are reported down the harbor, while the official bulletin in this city this morning announces that there have been no cases of cholera in this city since the last bulletin. A suspected case, Louis Weinnagen of Fourteenth street, has been removed to the hospital.

The autumnal weather of to-day is gloriously invigorating, the mercury marking 64 deg. at noon and a brisk breeze setting from the northward out through the quarantine camps straight toward the sea. In town the sharp atmosphere and the abounding ozone renders the public pulse too strong for lodgment of many nervous apprehensions.

The steamers Norge and Amur left quarantine this morning for the city, while the following ships came in from sea to keep up the fleet in the lower bay: Steamers Richmond Hill, London; Norwegian, Glasgow; Tauric, Liverpool; Hermann, Bremen; La Place, Rio Janeiro and St. Lucia.

The Woman's Health Protective Society, Mrs. P. W. Ravenhill presiding, passed a series of resolutions asking the Board of Health to compel the owners of the tenement houses to enforce the sanitary laws in their houses. They also demanded that the slaughter-house in East Forty-sixth street and First avenue use means to deaden the sickening odor that comes from it, and that, if such means are unavailable, the house be removed; that the streets be flushed: asphalt pavements be put down instead of stone, wherever possible; that garbage be cremated, and that the dumps at the foot of West Forty-seventh street be prohibited and those at the foot of Thirty-ninth street be used instead.

WHAT STATISTICS SHOW.

Dr. John T. Nagle, Registrar of Vital Statistics, says this of the cholera: "It is said on competent authority that quarantine against cholera fails to the extent of 70 per cent., and under the circumstances it was no surprise to the physicians of the city to be advised of the appearance of cholera, as it was daily expected.

"There is no occasion for alarm or panic on the part of the people. The disease will be promptly stamped out. The city continues to be in a very good sanitary condition. The mortality is low; every suspicious case of death is thoroughly investigated before burial, and no deaths from cholera can escape detection.

"The deaths by diarrhœal diseases during the week numbered ninety-four, of which eighty-two were children under 5 years of age. The total number of deaths among children under 5 years of age was 332, as against 312 for the preceding week, but was 36 below the average of the corresponding weeks of the past five years. Tenement houses contributed 518 deaths out of the total of 758, while the institutions returned 161, as against 479 and 175 respectively for the preceding week. The increase in the mortality of the week will be seen to have occurred in the tenement house district."

AS TO THE FUTURE.

Discussing the outlook, Dr. Roberts of the Health Board, said:

"I cannot tell any more than you can about the probabilities. There is a decided lull now, but whether or not the disease may break out again is a matter none of us can foretell. We are in splendid shape to cope with it if it does come. Cholera is an insidious disease and may make its appearance in some unexpected quarter, but I hardly think we will be troubled with it much. The fact that no one has been attacked who lived in the same houses where the five persons who died of the disease lived is an encouraging sign and proves the efficacy of our methods."

Dr. Bryant said that he was not prepared to give an opinion upon the future. "I feel convinced, though," he said, "that we will not have an epidemic. We are too well equipped for that. There may be more cases, and probably will be a few, but there is no occasion for alarm. The cases that have appeared were scattered—a much more hopeful sign than if they had been confined to one locality. The Board of Health will continue to maintain the strictest vigilance, and the public may feel sure that wherever the disease appears it will be summarily treated."

AT CAMP LOW.

CAMP LOW, Sandy Hook, Sept. 20.—There is one child troubled with diarrhœa who will be sent from the hospital to-day. An unknown babe, whose mother died from cholera on the Rugia coming to New York, was taken to the hospital in a critical condition from starvation. Gutel Dounig, aged 32 years, a passenger on the Normannia, is under surveillance as a cholera suspect and has been isolated. She has four children, who have also been isolated.

Gen. Hamilton in his report this morning says there is one suspect and there has been one death from cholera and another from peritonitis. Gen. Hamilton expresses himself as being very confident of the ability of his force to cope with every emergency that may arise. Two more surgeons have been ordered here for duty.

ONLY LEAD COLIC.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 20.—Reuben Z. Beelhork, a painter, was taken to the Cincinnati Hospital yesterday and isolated in the ward prepared for cases of cholera. About 10 o'clock last night he died. A post mortem examination revealed that his ailment was not Asiatic cholera, but a complication of cholera morbus and lead colic.

DIED AT CARLSBAD.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 19.—Word was received in Plainfield to-day that Mrs. Clara Milliken Evans, the wife of Cortlandt Delacy Evans and daughter-in-law of the late ex-Mayor H. Evans, died last week at Carlsbad of the cholera. She had been taken to the watering place for her health early in the summer. Her uncle and guardian, Samuel Milliken of Plainfield, has received no particulars of her death.

A NEW THEORY.

HOW THE GERMS OF DISEASE REACHED HAMBURG—PLAGUE'S PROGRESS.

HAMBURG, Sept. 20.—A physician, who has given close attention to the cause of the outbreak of the cholera in this city, says:

"If the disease was imported into Hamburg it was not by poor emigrants, but by a better class of Germans who were reteating from Russia. The most likely explanation, however, is that the cholera germs were not imported at all, but were left in the soil from previous epidemics, as is known to be the case in India and elsewhere; and their activity is due to a peculiar influence during the present cholera season. Furthermore, during the early and the middle part of summer Hamburg underwent an extraordinary process of disemboweling. Streets were torn up in every direction for the purpose of laying gas pipes, etc. The navies working in this soil got the cholera germs on their hands and swallowed them with their food. The connection of drainage with the water supply did the rest."

The physician defends the authorities for hiding the truth in regard to the ravages of the disease. He declares that the first time a case was proved to be cholera was on Aug. 22, and that the various Consuls in the city were notified of this fact on Aug. 23. Cases had occurred earlier, but they had not been proved to be of the Asiatic type. It would have been most improper for the burgomaster to declare the town infected before he was quite positive that such was the case. In regard to the responsibility of taking cholera to America he says that the steamer Moravia sailed before the fact of the outbreak of cholera in Hamburg had been made and that the steamer Normannia sailed on Aug. 26, when the American Government was in full possession of the facts. Every effort was made by means of double medical inspection to insure the exclusion of illness on steamers before they sailed, and nothing more could be done.

IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Two fresh cases of mild Asiatic cholera were discovered in this city yesterday. One case, which proves the complete uselessness of a short quarantine, was that of a woman who nursed cholera patients in Hamburg. She arrived here on Sept. 12, but was not taken ill till yesterday. The other case was that of the leader of a Hamburg orchestra who arrived here on the 15th inst. Feeling sick on the way he went forthwith to the disinfecting establishment and thence to the house of a friend where he was taken ill.

The Potsdam authorities have declared the Havel, Spree and Order rivers infected with cholera bacilli, and have prohibited all shipping traffic between the hours of 8 p. m., and 7 a. m.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Seven persons newly seized and suspected of having cholera, have been taken to the Moabit Hospital to-day. This makes a total of forty-six cases.

RUSSIAN CITIES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 20.—We are only just beginning to learn the real state of affairs in vast isolated regions distant many miles from the principal towns. Generally the mortality in these places amounts to about one-third the number of cases. Notable exceptions, however, are Voronezh, which has a record for twenty-four hours of 591 new cases and 379 deaths; Stavropol, which has a record for the same time of 451 new cases and 243 deaths, and Erivan, which records 186 new cases and 176 deaths for an entire day. Other provinces where the epidemic continues to be virulent are Viatka, Kasan, Pensa, Saratof, Samara, Tambof, Ufa, Tiflis, Kuban, Ural, Taganrog and the Don country.

DETROIT OFFICIALS AT QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Sept. 20.—H. S. Pingree, Mayor; Dr. C. C. Miller, President of the Board of Health, and Capt. S. P. Grummon, ex-Mayor of Detroit, Mich., have arrived here for the purpose of studying quarantine, the apparatus for disinfecting, etc., so that they may be in a better position to judge for themselves the safety of admitting immigrants into the United States via Detroit. These gentlemen find everything to their entire satisfaction down here and will report to that effect and allow immigrants holding a clean bill of health from Grosse Isle and a certificate from the railway doctors to enter the United States.

IN AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 20.—In addition to the cases of cholera among the people of Cracow, it is reported that there are thirty-four cases of cholera in the Austrian garrison there.

DISINFECTING BAGGAGE.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 20.—The Department of Customs yesterday issued orders that all baggage destined for Toronto from Lewiston, Ontario, be inspected and disinfected at the latter place. This is to provide against the possibility of cholera being carried to Toronto by steamboats.

QUARANTINE BARS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Porto Rico says that steamers from New York are prohibited from entering Santa Juan del Porto Rico, the principal city and seaport of that colony. Vessels arriving from ports not infected are subject to a three-days' quarantine.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Pennsylvania Democratic Clubs Meet in Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 20.—The convention of Democratic clubs of Pennsylvania was slow to assemble to-day and it was 11:30 when the President of the society, Chauncey F. Black, called the assemblage in the Academy of Music to order. There was not the attendance of delegates anticipated, scarcely 1,000 being present at that hour, but these with the spectators were enthusiastic.

President Black followed the call to order with an address congratulating the societies on their growth not only in the State but throughout the nation. In the course of his address he said:

"The Democratic Society, purely Jeffersonian in principle, structure and history, is necessarily an aggressive agency of tariff reform and because it is so, I need hardly state that the nomination of that great disciple of Jefferson, Grover Cleveland, the man, who, in a single message recalled the Democratic party and the American people to the consideration of the tariff question as the great question, not merely of economy but of liberty, has immensely stimulated the growth of distinctive Democratic societies in all parts of the country. I do not hesitate to say that the election of Grover Cleveland as to tariff taxes would be a triumph for free, constitutional government, not less important or less fruitful in valuable results than the first election of Thomas Jeferson himself, followed as it was by the half century known as "the golden age of the Republic."

The address was interrupted by frequent applause. It was responded to in behalf of the Lackawanna Democracy by Judge Gunster, who welcomed the convention to the city.

Upon the call for Temporary Chairman, President Black was named, but he declined, as he wants to be a candidate for re-election, and then Congressman Amerman of Lackawanna was presented by a Montour delegate and unanimously chosen. He made a speech accepting the honor and proceeded to the work before him by appointing necessary committees. The matter of choosing delegates at large to the national convention of Democratic clubs raised considerable warm discussion which was determined by reference to committee. About 1 o'clock the convention adjurned to 2 p. m.

GERMAN DEMOCRATS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 20.—The meeting of Germans at Schroeder's Opera-house last night was an eye-opener to the Republicans of this city, who have heretofore presumed that all the citizens of that nationality hereabouts sorted with the Republican party. The Opera-house was filled, and Dr. Gustave Windlandt of Springfield made a rousing talk. He handled the compulsory school law in a masterly style which called out frequent applause. Although gotten up on short notice, it was one of the most stirring meetings held here this fall. Mr. J. W. Freund also made a brief address. The German Stevenson Club is growing at a rate which is surprising even those who projected and organized it.

HILL WILL SPEAK IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 20.—State Committeeman Augustus Schaub yesterday received a dispatch from Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan announcing that Senator Hill will speak in Buffalo next Saturday. He will address a mass-meeting in the evening.

O'DONNELL'S TRIAL.

The Homestead Strike Leader Charged With Murder.

PRESENT PROCEEDINGS HAD ON AN APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Sensational Statement by a Witness—Outline of the Probable Defense—Drunken Ruffians' Work—Bandit Rescued From an Officer—Cuban Brigandage—Crimes of a Day.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 20.—The examination of witnesses in the application for bail of Hugh O'Donnell, the Homestead strike leader, charged with the murder of Detective Klein, occupied the morning session of Criminal Court No. 3. An effort was made to establish O'Donnell's leadership and his personal direction to throw the oil upon the Pinkerton barges. One of the witnesses created a sensation by stating that Nick Scott was the name of the man who was the leader in the attempt to destroy the lives of the Pinkerton men. This is the first time that Scott has been heard of in connection with the case, and he will probably be placed under arrest. In his argument Attorney Cox, representing O'Donnell, in a measure outlined the plan of defense by stating that precedent had established the rule that because a man was trespassing upon the property of another was no reason why he should be shot down. If the Pinkertons found they could not land peaceably they should have withdrawn, otherwise they were taking the law into their own hands. Court then adjourned until 1 p. m., when the prosecution will be heard.

SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Sept. 20.—Miss Mary Dacus, a 16-year-old girl living in Fulton County, Arkansas, was shot by an unknown man a few days ago. Before she died she said that a man entered the house and commenced plundering it, and when he found a a pistol in one of the bureau drawers he took it out and, pointing it at her, told her he would kill her. She said she started to run when the robber fired at her, the ball hitting her in the corner of the jaw and ranging upward. The pistol was a 38-caliber Smith & Wesson and was found on the porch after the shooting. After her death a Coroner's jury was summoned and returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death by a pistol shot fired by some unknown party. Considerable mystery surrounds the whole affair.

JUSTICE WOODMAN'S SENSATION.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The names of Superior Court Judges Irvin C. Collins and Frank Parker have been dragged into the Garfield Park controversy. Justice Woodman, who made the sensational charges of attempted bribery against M. C. McDonald, now says that McDonald told him that he had arranged with Judge Collins and Judge Baker to secure an injunction that would tie the hands of the city administration, so far as racing at the track was concerned, provided that he (Woodman) would discharge the prisoners arrested in the raid. Justice Woodman asserts that he will have no difficulty in proving his charges against McDonald, as the conversation between McDonald and himself was overheard by members of his family. Judge Baker and Judge Collins pronounce the charge ridiculous, and Judge Baker calls attention to the fact that he twice denied such an injunction to the Garfield Park Club. McDonald also pronounces the charge false.

CUBAN BRIGANDAGE.

HAVANA, Sept. 20.—The noted bandit, Manuel Garcia, accompanied by a mulatto named Placida, recently waylaid and murdered a wealthy planter named Dioniso Batista, the owner of an extensive plantation near Quivican. The bandit placed on the body of his victim a letter, which read: "I am not a murderer. If I killed Batista it is because he tried to poison my brother, Vincente, and to deliver me up to the guards." The letter contained menaces against several persons, whom the writer declared he would punish in the same manner as he had Batista. It also expressed the most coutemptuous defiance for the troops who are engaged in hunting the outlaw.

STOLE A CARGO OF WHEAT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 20.—The schooner which has gained considerable notoriety in shipping circles on account of its thieving operations in making away with a cargo of wheat valued at $2,800 has been seized and is now tied up at Long Wharf in charge of a federal officer. She proves to be the W. J. Simpson of Wilmington, Capt. Brown. When the vessel was boarded by United States Marshal Loveridge yesterday afternoon he found that Capt. Brown, Mate Jones and a crew of thirteen men had fled, leaving the schooner in charge of a small boy. All papers and personal baggage had been removed.

A TITLED VAGRANT.

WINNIPEG, Manitoaa, Sept. 20.—Lord Hagin, who belongs to one of the first families in the peerage of Ireland, has been arrested for vagrancy and sent to the common jail for two months. He was at one time an inspector in the Royal Irish Constabulary, and still draws a handsome pension for past services. Drink caused his fall.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

WINFIELD, Kan., Sept. 20.—The Dexter Bank was robbed yesterday shortly after dinner of $1,500. The robbery was supposed to have been committed by the Daltons. When the robbers had left the bank, Cashier Watkins opened fire on them which was returned by the bandits as they galloped slowly out of town.

DRUNKEN RUFFIANS.

BUDA PESTH, Sept. 20.—A gang of six drunken ruffians ran amuck here yesterday. First they stabbed a woman and her husband, killing the woman and leaving the husband unconscious. Afterward they stabbed and seriously injured seven other persons. Two of the gang were arrested, but the remainder escaped.

BANDIT RESCUED FROM OFFICERS.

VIENNA, Sept. 20.—A crowd of people attacked a detachment of carbineers who were trying to arrest a famous brigand at Vicovaro to-day. The mob succeeded in freeing the brigand. Nine bandits have been arrested in Catania on the charge of murdering a landowner.

CRIME BREVITIES.

Wm. Sullivan, a negro, was lynched at Navasota, Tex., yesterday, for outraging Mrs. Peter Blatcovitch.

Alonzo Brookshire was given a life sentence yesterday at Lexington, Ky., for the murder of Jailer Tipton and Deputy Sheriff Howard.

Mrs. John Strickler of Mexico, Mo., is in a very precarious condition, the result of being criminally assaulted by a tramp last Saturday.

Henry C. Moore, a preacher of Portia, Lawrence County, Ark., was arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Faulkinburg for passing counterfeit money.

John Graves, A. Holder, John Marshall, three white men, and Sam Downing, a Choctaw Indian, and Frank Comins, a negro, were sentenced in Judge Parker's court yesterday at Litte Rock to be hanged.

Harry Noell of Galesburg, Ill., was arrested yesterday at Quincy for abducting Miss Mattie Metzger, daughter of a banker of Galesburg. He acknowledges the crime but refuses to make known the whereabouts of the young lady.

John B. Withers was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary yesterday at Fort Scott, Kan., for the murder of his brother-in-law, Sam Love.

A negro, after robbing the house of Felix Exum, near Jackson, Tenn., threw down the fence and turned the stock in the field. When Mrs. Exum went into the field to repair the fence she was assailed by the negro, but broke loose and escaped from being criminally assaulted.

Joseph Rucker, editor and proprietor of the Somerset (Ky.) *Reporter*, was shot and mortally wounded by an unknown assassin at 8 o'clock last night. Posses are out and if the assassin is caught nothing can prevent a lynching.

ARKANSAS RACE WAR.

The Trouble Ended and Negroes Returning to Work.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 20.—The excitement in Calhoun County is confined to Champagnolle Township, where the negroes outnumber the whites six to one. It was first reported that the trouble was due to the dissatisfaction of the negroes with the new election law, but politics had nothing to do with the uprising. During the past two weeks several negroes have been taken from their cabins at night and severely flogged by White-caps for offenses committed. Charley Jones was whipped about a week ago for deserting his wife, a punishment which all the negroes indorsed. Several white men who make a living by trading with the negroes in the fall and winter incited them against the people of the county, and armed with guns and pistols they immediately went on the war path. For several days they roved about the country in bands, muttering threats of the most incendiary nature. Every white person they would meet in the road they would insult and threaten with bodily harm. Their conduct became unbearable, and the Sheriff, at the request of the citizens of Champagnolle Township, sent Deputy James to the negroes to reason with and if possible pacify them without resorting to bloodshed. As soon as the deputy and his posse arrived at their camp and announced their mission the blacks opened fire on them, wounding Deputy James in the leg.

The fire was returned and four negroes were killed. On the way to Hampton Saturday night the posse was fired into from ambush, but no one was injured. The whites returned the fire and the blacks fled in confusion at the first volley into a thick wood where it meant certain death for the whites to pursue them. Sunday afternoon the posse encountered about 150 blacks mounted and on horses, only about half the number being armed. One of the negroes fired at the deputies, who turned their horses out of the road. The negroes kept up a constant firing for about two minutes without effect, after which the deputies, numbering fifty men, made a charge, killing one negro and wounding seven. This stampeded the blacks, who made their escape in every direction.

Yesterday morning the belligerent blacks of Champagnolle obtained the impression that large bodies of armed white men were on the way from Ouachita, Union and Bradley Counties to avenge the assault made upon Deputy James and his posse.

The southern portion of the county comes to a point in the shape of a V, Union County being on the south, Bradley on the east and Ouachita on the west. Hundreds of negroes had bundled what little clothing they could carry and were on the point of leaving the country. When the report came that reinforcements were on the way to the scene they began to consult with the whites as to what was best to do. They felt that no matter in which direction they went they were certain to be met by an opposing force better equipped with arms and greatly outnumbering them. To go north would only bring them nearer the county seat and the white settlements. Passengers on the north bound Iron Mountain Cannon Ball this morning say that the negroes were greatly demoralized yesterday and were willing to return to their homes if guaranteed protection. This was assured them and many of them agreed to resume work in the cotton fields. Some of them were frightened into remaining at home by being told that the Governor had quarantined Arkansas against all the country south of Calhoun County on account of the prevalence of the cholera.

Since Saturday no work has been done in the cotton fields in the Southern portion of the county, but many of them are in the fields this morning.

The Sheriff believes he will be able to settle the trouble without any further bloodshed. About 400 negroes are still roaming through the woods, where in their excited condition it would be certain death for any body of armed men to penetrate even though actuated by the best of motives. It was decided to send a number of negroes who joined the uprising on Saturday, but who have since returned to their homes, to go to their friends and inform them of the situation and induce them to go to work. About fifty blacks have been provided with horses and are now searching for the frightened fugitives. Some of them have been in the woods since Sunday without anything to eat except the game they kill, which is plentiful in that portion of the country. Among the number are many women and children, and much suffering on account of lack of food and exposure is said to prevail. The trouble is said to be practically ended.

CALLED TO A THRONE.

A Crown Awaiting a Young Christianized African.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 20.—A young negro who has spent some time at the Central Tennessee College in this city has been called to a throne in Africa. His name is Momalu Massaquoi, and he came from the Vey country, a region of interior Africa adjoining Liberia. He was converted to Christianity some years ago by an English missionary, Mrs. Mary R. Briarly, and through her influence and that of Bishop Penick of Louisville, sent to the Central Tennessee College. Yesterday the news reached him in letters from Africa that his father, King Balah, had been killed in a war with adjoining tribes and that he was called to the throne. He will leave immediately for Africa and endeavor to make Christians of his people.

Warner and Reynolds Bound for Pike.

Maj. Wm. Warner reached the city this morning after a two-days' rest at his home in Kansas City. He was met at the depot by Matt G. Reynolds and escorted to the Lindell, where they took breakfast together. Then they repaired to the State Headquarters on North Fourth street and spent an hour or more in conversation with Chairman Bothwell and Secretary Hall of the State Committee. Maj. Warner only reiterated what he said since his nomination. He feels confident that he will be elected. He will leave to-morrow morning with Mr. Reynolds for Louisiana, Pike County, where he will speak to-morrow afternoon. Maj. Warner proposes to make two or three speeches in historic Pike, and if possible cut a big wedge out of its Democratic majority. Matt Reynolds, who is a native of Pike, or as Filley once called him a "young Piker," will do the chaperone act for the Kansas City Major. Between the two the State Republican Committee looks for big results.

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 20.—The organization of a State League of Democratic Clubs for active campaign work was affected here last evening by the selection of Silas Cobb of Omaha as President and H. M. Boydston of Nebraska City as Secretary.

Forfeited His Bond.

Julian Dion forfeited his bond in the Criminal Court to-day. He was accused of setting fire to his grocery and saloon at 816 South Seventh street. The bondsman was Conrad Kellerman, the amount of the bond being $1,000.

NOONAN IS ON DECK

The Mayor Brushes the Cobwebs From His Desk.

PRESIDING OVER A MEETING TO DISCUSS SANITARY MEASURES.

He and His Heads of Departments Meet the Representatives of Business Men's Clubs and Talk About Street Cleaning—A Plan to Close the Wells—A Proclamation to Be Issued.

Mayor Noonan took a fall out of the cholera bacillus to-day and at the same time knocked the props from the Councilmen who were getting up a neat little scheme to introduce a resolution of impeachment at the next meeting on the ground that His Honor was not attending to public business. The Mayor at 11 o'clock met in his office Samuel Cupples of the Commercial Club; L. M. Rumsey, representing the St. Louis Club; George D. Barnard, representing the Mercantile Club; Isaac M. Mason, President of the Merchants' Exchange; City Counselor William C. Marshall, Health Commissioner William Brennan, Chief Sanitary Officer Charles W. Francis and Dr. A. C. Robinson of the Board of Health. The three merchants had called on the Mayor to ask if a citizens' committee could help the municipal authorities in cleaning the city so thoroughly that no cholera germ could enter and multiply. The Mayor presided at the meeting, and made the first speech, calling attention especially to the need of quarantining, not only St. Louis, but East St. Louis at some point at least fifty miles east of the river. Each of the city officers then reported on the condition of the city. Commissioner Brennan said that St. Louis had the smallest percentage of mortality of any city in the United States, except San Francisco, and from appearances it was going to retain that position and cholera was the only epidemic disease the city had to fear. It was beyond the yellow fever zone. But with the precaution now being taken, there was not the smallest chance that the germ could live here. The Commissioner then mentioned several sources of danger to health in the city at present.

The wells.

The dairies.

The Lowell factories.

Outhouses in the suburbs and closets in houses.

Nearly every well in the city was full of disease, and they should be closed. The dairies were badly kept, and would spread disease. The Lowell factories were a menace to the health of everybody in the city. Outhouses were built contrary to law, and closets in houses were connected with sewers in an illegal manner, so carelessly that sewer gas could enter the dwelling. There were abou 85,000 of them, and people should know how dangerous they were.

Street Commissioner Murphy said that the extra men he had working on the streets and alleys in a few days would have the city cleaner than it had ever been. He didn't think the city authorities needed the help of a citizens' committee.

Mayor Noonan suggested that they might raise money and send out circulars to housekeepers, as the city had no provision for work of that sort.

Mr. Cupples asked if the wells in the city could not be closed.

Sanitary Officer Francis answered that four years ago all the wells were closed by ordinance. There were 8,000 in the city. He had a list of 6,500 of them. The water from 4,500 of them had been analyzed, and that in 3,000 of them had been found to contain more than six grains of chlorine to the gallon, or in other words was laden with disease. In spite of these facts, such a popular pressure had been brought to bear on the Assembly that they had deliberately opened the wells again, and they were now open.

Counselor Marshall said if the Board of Health would close all the wells he would like nothing better than to take the question of their right to do so to the Supreme Court on the broad ground that all wells in cities were nuisances dangerous to health.

President Mason inquired what was being done to keep the flooded cellars on the Levee clean. Sanitary Officer Francis replied that his inspectors were gradually getting them all into good condition. He then explained why it took so long to abolish a nuisance which was indefensible. The law had provided so carefully against the injury of citizens that it gave him sometimes nearly a month before any direct action against the nuisance could be obtained.

Mr. Barnard was especially concerned about the dirty yards of the city, and Counselor Marshall thought an appeal to the householder would be the best way to clean them.

Mayor Noonan announced that he would issue a proclamation appealing to owners of property and householders to assist the authorities in cleaning private premises, and as the meeting adjourned he set about preparing it at once.

CASUALTIES.

THE POWDER EXPLODED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 20.—At 12:16 o'clock this morning as a freight train was running between New Hartford and Winstead in the New England division of the Philadelphia & Reading road, a car filled with powder exploded with terrific force, injuring two brakemen and piling up twelve cars in a wreck. As far as known no one was killed.

FOUR TRACKS BLOCKED.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 20.—A west bound freight on the Central Hudson Railroad was derailed near this city at midnight last night, and at 2 a. m. all four tracks were blocked, all the night express trains were held at different points along the line. Thirteen cars were crushed into one heap. No one was seriously injured.

MISCELLANEOUS MISHAPS.

A passenger train running a mile a minute on the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway was wrecked last evening at Hobart, Ind. Several passengers were injured, but no lives were lost.

A collision between the pay car and the "bummer" on the C. & A. Railroad at Albion, Ill., last night resulted in the smashing of both engines. No passengers were seriously injured.

How Filley Got Warner's Bouquet.

A good story was told to-day of the Warner rally at Manchester, St. Louis County, Saturday afternoon. The Young Ladies' Republican Club out there concluded to present an immense bouquet to Maj. Warner and Miss Lane, a daughter of Representative G. M. Lane, was selected to hand it to the Republican leader. When the meeting was opened ex-Boss Filley was introduced as the first speaker, and he was given such an ovation that the ladies concluded it would be a good idea to let him have the bouquet, and he got it. Maj. Warner got the stand about an hour later, and though he was received with cheers he got no bouquet.

A Small Blaze.

About $200 damage was done by a fire early this morning in Cornelius Tammany's dry goods store, at No. 3315 Manchester road. Fire Company No. 21 extinguished the blaze. The Twenty-seven extinguished a fire in John F. C. Freese's stable, at 4870 St. Ferdinand street. The damage here was $20.

ARRESTED IN OHIO.

One of the Men Who Swindled the Heyds Captured.

THE ST. LOUIS GROCER IDENTIFIES A PRISONER AT CINCINNATI.

Detective Lawler Will Leave To-Morrow for the Man—Under the Name of Basante Enrico, the Fellow Attempted to Swindle a Saloonkeeper in the Ohio Metropolis—Police News.

The Police Department was notified yesterday afternoon of the arrest of an Italian at Cincinnati who answered the description of one of two foreigners who swindled Edward Heyd, a grocer and saloon-keeper on Tenth street and Lucas avenue out of $4,000 last July. Mr. Heyd was apprised of the arrest and last night he went to Cincinnati to see if he could identify the man. Early this afternoon Chief Desmond received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Cincinnati, saying that Mr. Heyd had fully identified the prisoner, who gave the name there of Basante Eurico. It seems that he tried to play a confidence game on a Cincinnati saloonkeeper named Cellia, and that his intended victim was too sharp for him. Detective Lawler will leave to-night for the prisoner.

Almost three weeks before the Heyd robbery occurred a man giving his name as Faren and claiming to come from Nice walked into Heyd's store at Tenth street and Lucas avenue and spoke French to Mr. Heyd. He called every day after that, and said he was going to start a store. Mr. Heyd accompanied him to Thirteenth street and Franklin avenue, where the store was to be opened and there met Antoine Desson. Desson accompanied them to the house. He was carrying a heavy satchel which he said contained $460,000. He said his father had died in San Francisco and left him over a $1,000,000 and he gave Miss Heyd a $20 gold piece to remember him by. They told him he had better put his money in a bank. He said he was afraid of banks and did not believe a person could get their money out when they wanted to and asked the Heyds to try it and see. The next day they drew $4,000, nearly all they had and when Desson and Faren called they showed them the money. Desson said he would think about it and would leave his satchel if the Heyds would put their money with it. They said they would and so gave it to Desson, who tied it up in a handkerchief and sealed it. Mr. Heyd was called away for a moment and Mrs. Heyd's attention was distracted. When she turned around Desson was putting the bundle in the satchel which he locked up. He took the keys with him and departed leaving the satchel in care of Mrs. Heyd. They left the house at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and as they did not return up to 2 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Heyd opened the satchel and found it filled with papers and old iron papers, were tied up in the handkerchief. That was Tuesday night, and she did not report her loss to the police until Wednesday night.

The Man Goes Free.

The case of Ben Johnson was continued generally in the Criminal Court this morning, the only witness against him having been sentenced on a plea of guilty yesterday to ten years in the Penitentiary. One morning last summer the body of a colored baby was found in a little stream of water under a bridge in the vicinity of Cote Brilliante, and an hour or two later it was identified as the child of Eugenia Johnson, a 16-year-old colored girl living near there. The girl was arrested, as was also her lover, a young negro about 20 years old. They were together that night near the Fair Grounds and the girl claimed that he shook and choked the baby and that when he returned it to her a few minutes later the child was dying. The child died in her arms and she put it under the bridge on the bank at the side of the water, not knowing what else to do with it, her mother having sent her off in the afternoon to find the father of the child and telling her that she must not return home with it. Ben Johnson admitted being the child's father, and that he was with Eugenia that night, but denied having killed the baby. It was simply a question of veracity between him and the girl, and both were held by the Coroner. They were indicted for murder in the first degree, and Attorney Furling was appointed by the court to defend them. He induced the girl to plead guilty to murder in the second degree and she did so, thinking that if she didn't do that and take ten years in the penitentiary she would be hanged.

Wanted Her Husband Watched.

A handsomely dressed lady from Toledo, O., called at the Four Courts this morning and asked that an officer be detailed to watch her husband, who had been reported to her as having left Little Rock, Ark., for St. Louis with a charming young widow. The lady was told that the police department did not do business in that way. If she had any evidence against her husband, Mr. Estep on the third floor would issue a warrant against him. A visit was then paid to Mr. Estep's office, but with no better result. The gentleman could not issue a warrant without more evidence. She said she knew where her husband and new love were stopping, which was not far from the Four Courts, and would investigate for herself. She left the building and up to a late hour this afternoon nothing further had been heard from her.

Defiling Little Girls.

James Allen was held for the Grand-jury to-day on a charge of attempting to criminally assault Anna May Evans, a 6-year-old girl, at 805 North Tenth street, on the 18th of August. Chas. Liebrecht, a man 32 years old and living at 2801 De Kalb street, was arrested this morning on a charge of attempting to assault a four-year-old daughter of Mrs. Frances Bartschmid, who lives in the southern part of the city. He was sent to the Police Court this morning, but the case was continued to Sept. 26.

An Insane Patient Refused.

Abe Thomas of Elgin, Ill., brought his insane brother, Robert, to St. Louis last night, intending to have the city send him to the Insane Asylum, but the city declined to receive the patient, and Mr. Thomas will take him back home with him this evening. It seems that Robert has a wife living at 1801 Wash street, but he deserted her three years ago. Alex Thomas was arrested last night under an ordinance against the bringing of pauper lunatics to the city, but was released this morning.

Comes of Good Family.

Bursal Wade, the young man who burglarized Frank Klaiber's residence and stole a lot of jewelry, pleaded guilty again to-day and was sentenced, this time to two years in the Penitentiary. The first time he was given three years, but the sentence was set aside at the request of Marshall F. McDonald, who had in the meantime been employed by his parents to defend him. The parents are well-to-do and respectable people in Louisville.

Warrant for Devlin.

A warrant for murder in the second degree was issued for Joe Devlin, better known as Red Devlin, the man who stabbed and killed his step-brother, John Sullivan, one day last week at 415 South Fourth street. Both men were intoxicated at the time and quarreling. Devlin claimed that Sullivan ran against his knife.

Sleeping-Car Porter Arrested.

Detective King and Sergt. O'Malley arrested John Foster, porter of a Wagner sleeping car on the Big Four line, at the Union Depot this morning and locked him up at the Four Courts on a charge of going through the pockets of the passengers.

THIS IS THE SPOT

TOP OF PAGE 2,

Where You Will Find

THE ACCIDENT COUPON

In Every Issue of

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

BE SURE

You have one signed with your name and address in ink.

THEY ARE HANDY IN CASE OF ACCIDENT.

HEDGEPETH'S CASE.

The Train Robber Granted a Continuance to Secure Counsel.

Marion Hedgepeth, the train robber, was taken to St. Charles, Mo., this morning, his case having been transferred to St. Charles County from St. Louis County and set for hearing to-day. The prisoner left the St. Louis jail in the custody of Sheriff John F. Schneider and Deputy F. A. Lewis of St. Charles and Detective Viehle of the St. Louis Police Department. "I'm going to ask for a continuance," said Hedgepeth on his way to the Union Depot, "and think the court will grant it. I have no lawyer now and will do my own pleading. I'm going to tell the judge just how it is. I've been disappointed about getting money with which to employ attorneys and properly defend myself, but expect to get what I want in a month or two or three months. What will I do if a continuance is not granted? Well, I hadn't thought of that, but I don't think the judge will refuse me a continuance. If he does, I'll go to trial the best I can. I won't have my witnesses there to-day, but can have them there, I suppose, in a few days. No, you can depend upon it, I'm not going to plead guilty."

No witnesses were subpœnaed for to-day on either side. Judge Henry D. Laughlin, who is assisting Circuit Attorney Mudd of St. Louis County in the prosecution, having been engaged by the Adams Express Co. for that purpose, went to St. Charles on the same train with Hedgepeth this morning and said that no witnesses for the State had been subpœnaed for to-day, as it was evident that the defense would not be ready for trial. "Hedgepeth cannot be forced to trial under ten days," said Judge Laughlin, "and the case is more likely to be continued to the next term, though we shall object to any delay of that kind. I don't know whether it is a trick of Hedgepeth's or not, but if he goes into court to-day and says that he has no attorney and cannot go to trial without one, the court will have to appoint one and then give the new attorney a reasonable time in which to prepare for trial. It may be that this attorney will ask for a continuance to next term and that the court will grant it, but if Hedgepeth says he doesn't want an attorney the court will probably refuse to grant a continuance, but will allow him ten days in which to get his witnesses there."

St. Charles, Sept. 20.—When the case of Hedgepeth was called Attorney Mudd said that he had learned that Hedgepeth had no counsel, and consequently he had not made any attempt to arrange for the trial. Hedgepeth then arose and addressed the court. He said that some time back he had discharged his counsel for some reason which he did not state. He had not since employed any counsel, but he said that his mother was to-day to sell a piece of land belonging to her, which would give him means to employ counsel. He asked the court to lay his trial over for at least a month to enable him to be prepared. Judge Laughlin then arose and insisted that the case be brought to trial, as he said if it were continued the case would stand then just as it does now. He proposed that the court appoint counsel and reset the trial and the appointed counsel work up the case.

Then if Hedgepeth failed to have his counsel ready the case could be tried without any further delay. Hedgepeth arose and in a nervous, jerky manner asked the court to grant him the indulgence he asked and if he did not have his counsel ready at the time set by Judge Edwards he would promise that the case would go on. Judge Edwards asked him if he wished to refuse counsel, to which question Hedgepeth replied in the affirmative. Judge Laughlin asked that a record be made of the fact that Hedgepeth had refused to have counsel appointed. Judge Edwards then set the date of the trial for the 12th of December.

Recovered the Money.

When the Big Four train reached the Union Depot this morning the report was circulated that one of the passengers had been relieved of $500 by a Wagner sleeping-car porter on the trip here from Cincinnati. When City Passenger Agent Snyder was seen, he said that the matter was exaggerated. The passengers he said lost but $10 and the porter found it. The money was returned all right and that is all there is to it. "As I understand it the passenger, whose name I cannot recall, dropped the money and the porter found it. When the matter was investigated the money was secured from the porter and returned to the passenger."

Held for Murder.

An inquest was held this morning on Ed Davis, the negro who died at the City Hospital yesterday of a wound received last Wednesday at 617 Spruce street. The evidence showed that he was shot by Jessie Bowman, a colored woman with whom he had lived at differeet times. The woman will be charged with murder in the first degree.

New York Stock Quotations.

Corrected daily by Whitaker & Hodgman, bond and stock brokers, 300 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 20.

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Atchison	37	37½	36¾	36⅞
Canada Southern	56	56	55¾	55¾
Canadian Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central New Jersey	129	130	129	130
Chicago Gas Trust	81⅞	81⅞	81	81
C., C., C. & St. L.	61¾	61¾	61½	61¾
C., R. I. & P.	80	80¼	79⅝	79⅝
C., B. & Q.	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97¼
C., M. & St. P. com.	79	79⅜	78⅝	78¾
C., M. & St. P. pfd	125⅝	125½	125⅜	125½
C. & N. W., com.	114	114¼	113¾	113¾
C. & N. W., pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton Oil, com	43½	44	43¼	43¼
Cotton Oil, pfd.	79¾	80⅛	79¾	80
D., L. & W.	153½	153⅞	153	153
Delaware & Hudson	129½	130	129⅛	129¾
Denver & Rio Grande	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie, com	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞
Erie, pfd	62⅛	62¾	62⅛	62¾
Hocking Valley	31⅞	.....	.....	31⅞
Illinois Central	97	.....	.....	97
Laclede Gas, com.	22½	22¾	22½	22¾
Laclede Gas, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laclede Gas bonds	.....	.....	.....	.....
L. E. & W., com.	.....	.....	.....	.....
L. E. & W., pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore	129¼	129¼	129	129
Louisville & Nashville	67¼	67⅝	66¾	66⅞
Lead Trust	43½	43¾	42¾	42¾
Lead Trust, pfd.	94	94¼	93¾	93¾
Linseed Oil	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri Pacific	60½	60¾	59⅝	59⅝
M., K. & T., com	.....	.....	.....	.....
M., K. & T., pfd.	25¼	25⅜	25¼	25¼
Mobile & Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Elevated	130	130	128½	129½
N. Y. & N. E.	35½	35¾	34¾	35⅛
New York Central	109⅛	109½	108¾	108⅞
Norfolk & Western	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk & Western, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
North American	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
Northern Pacific	18	18	17¾	17¾
Northern Pacific, pfd.	49⅛	49⅛	48¼	48¼
Oregon & Transcontinental	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Nav. & Trns.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	30⅞	.....	.....	30⅞
Philadelphia & Reading	54¼	54¾	54	54⅛
Pullman Palace Car	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond Terminal	8½	8½	8¼	8¼
Silver	83¾	.....	.....	83¾
Sugar, com	108½	109¼	108½	108⅝
Sugar, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. L. & S. F	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. L. & S. F., 1st pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. L. & S. F., 2d pfd.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas & Pacific	11½	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
Union Pacific	38⅜	38¾	37¾	37⅞
Wab., St. L. & P	10	.....	.....	10
Wab., St. L. & P., pfd	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾
*Western U. T. Co.	95⅝	95⅝	94⅞	94⅞
Whisky Trust	54⅛	54⅛	53¾	53¾

*Ex.-Div.

Cotton.

There was no change in the local market, ruling steady with no sales reported. Conditions in the speculative centers were quite encouraging and fair advances were recorded.

Liverpool closed 1-64@2-64d higher. Manchester reports cloths steady, but less active; yarns quiet and firm. The New York market started in rather disappointing on heavy sales of spinners' representatives and long realizing, but held up well and the close was 7@8 points higher. Spots also advanced another 1-16c.

NET RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS AND STOCKS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1892.	1891.
Receipts for 4 days	63,812	127,595
Exports for 4 days	21,628	39,443
Receipts since Sept. 1	207,893	416,688
Stocks	519,328	459,939

DAILY PORT RECEIPTS.

	To-day.	Last year.
Galveston	3,699	8,494
New Orleans	2,590	19,478
Mobile	1,022	3,219
Savannah	6,151	5,959
Charleston	611	2,947
Norfolk	990	862
Wilmington	1,645	1,098

LOCAL QUOTATIONS.

Ordinary	5 9-16	Middling	7 1-16
Good ordinary	6 1-16	Good middling	7 5-16
Low middling	6 9-16	Middling fair	7 15-16

Twines ¼c and stained ½c less than white.

THE MOVEMENT AT ST. LOUIS.

	1892-93.	1891-92.
Gross receipts to-day	295	713
Gross receipts since Sept. 1	4,085	5,343
Net receipts to-day	160	387
Net receipts since Sept. 1	623	1,569
Net shipments to-day	131	49
Net shipments since Sept. 1	7,224	5,645
Gross shipments since Sept. 1	10,686	9,419
Stock on hand	39,801	6,659

New Orleans—Spots steady, middlings, 7c. Futures at 12:12 steady.

September	6.86	December	7.11
October	6.93	January	7.20
November	7.03	February	7.29

Liverpool—Firm, demand fair; uplands, 4 1-16d. Sales, 12,000 bales, of which 10,500 were American. Futures closed steady.

	Yesterday.	To-day.
October and November	3 63-64	4 1-64
November and December	4 1-64	4 2-64
December and January	4 2-64	4 4-64
January and Febuary	4 5-64	4 6-64
February and March	4 7-64	4 9-64
March and April	4 10-64	4 11-64
April and May	4 13-64	4 14-64

New York—Spots steady and 1-16c higher; middlings, 7 5-16c. Futures closed steady. Sales, 189,200 bales.

	Closed Yesterday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closed To-day.
September	7.09	7.16	7.09	7.16
October	7.11	7.18	7.13	7.18
November	7.25	7.32	7.26	7.32
December	7.38	7.45	7.39	7.45
January	7.51	7.58	7.52	7.58
February	7.62	7.69	7.63	7.69
March	7.73	7.79	7.75	7.80
April	7.83	7.89	7.84	7.90
May	7.93	7.99	7.94	8.01

Malicious Circular.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 20.—A sensation was created here early last night by a circular, signee V. Boren, that was placed on the door-steps of all the houses of the upper ten in Nashville. The circular contained letters which it was stated were written by Mr. John P. Williams to Boren's wife, very tender in expression and making appointment to meet her for immoral purposes. Mr. Williams is Vice-President of the First National Bank, and a man of family and of high standing in business and social circles. Boren is a traveling man His wife, from whom he was recently divorced, is a very beautiful women. She comes originally from Dallas, Tex., and was a pupil in Ward's Seminary.

Marriage Licenses.

Wm. H. Wright	1238 N. Leffingwell av
Sarah N. Brew	1309 Grattan st
Ernest F. Hoehle	3127 Caroline st
Lena J. Bauer	1013 Missouri av
John F. A. Puhlmann	4281 Labadie av
Elizabeth Nelson	Marcean and Water sts
Isiah Smith	2119 Pine st
Delia Bailey	2119 Pine st
John Curran	Old Manchester rd
Katie Kalmer	New Design, Ill
Frank J. Wottowa	Belleville, Ill
Louisa Schneider	Belleville, Ill
Adalbert Wright	3921 Lincoln av
Lulu Brown	813 Howard st
August H. Schultz	2819 S. 9th st
Wilhelmina Schell	2316 Salisbury st
Joseph C. Drain	Cincinnati, O
Mary Greene	1511 Biddle st
Alfred J. Kirby	820 Labeaume st
Addie Ashton	812 Labeaume st
Thomas Callaghan	701 N. 4th st
Catherine Moran	2214 Mullanphy st
Adam Schen	4353 Oregon av
Thekla Rump	818 Geyer av
Major J. Lowenstein	3140 Chestnut st
U. Pauline Falkenau	3856 Delmar av
William F. Parks	1426 Lucas pl
Dora Heyns	1920 Penn st
Theodore Vermeas	2920 Manchester rd
Mary J. Bagenell	2920 Manchester rd
James W. Emmett	East St. Louis
C. Elizabeth Polk	East St. Louis
Wash Galloway	2007 Pine st
Mattie Dozier	2007 Pine st
John Jablonski	1324 N. 21st st
Franziska Dorn	1402 N. 20th st
John Linne	501 S. Broadway
Eva M. Paulus	501 S. Broadway
Thos. Callaghan	701 N. 4th st
Catherine Moran	2914 Mullanphy st
Adam Schen	4353 Oregon av
Thekla Rump	818 Geyer av
M. J. Lowenstein	3140 Chestnut st
N. Pauline Falkenau	3856 Delmar av
W. P. Parks	1426 Lucas pl
Dora Heyers	1920 Penn st
Theodore Vermeas	2920 Manchester rd
Mary J. Bagenell	2920 Manchester rd
J. W. Emmett	East St. Louis
C. Elizabeth Polk	East St. Louis
Wash Galloway	2007 Pine st
Mattie Dozier	2007 Pine st
John Jablowski	1324 N. 21st st
Franziska Dorn	1402 N. 20th st

PURE 18-KT GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO.,
COR. BROADWAY AND LOCUST ST.

Burial Permits.

The following burial certificates were issued by the Health Department to-day:

Joseph A. La Croix, 2 yrs., 2647 Pine st.; traumatic tetanus.

Margaret Carlan, 6 yrs., 1429 N. 23d st.; paralysis.

Ellen Garvey, 51 yrs., 4870 Alsace av.; strangulated hemorrhoids.

Inez Harlan, 1 yr., 1423 Cass av.; marasmus.

Benjamin Mahoney, 8 months, 563 Florissant av.; marasmus.

Mrs. Lena Doll, 42 yrs., 3501 S. 2d st.; typhoid pneumonia.

F. Geiner, 32 yrs., 2440 S. 2d st.; hemiplegia.

Bessie Mellon, 12 months, 2810 S. Wisconsin av.; enteritis.

Annie O. L. Heidecker, 2 months, 2916 Wisconsin av.; marasmus.

Cyrus W. Tyler, 1 yr., 127 Center st.; cholera infantum.

William L. Hill, 3 yrs., 6310 S. 7th st.; valvular disease of heart.

Mary Annie Ackerman, 67 yrs., 1111 N. 3d st.; cerebral apoplexy.

A. Young, 45 yrs., Good Samaritan Hospital; delirium tremens.

Maggie Coleman, 61 yrs., 912 N. 9th st.; hemiplegia.

Flora Royle, 3 yrs., 1414 Devlin st.; remittent fever.

Robert Ferguson, 23 yrs., Alexian Brothers' Hospital; acute enteritis.

Dennis Herbert, 60 yrs., 1515 O'Fallon st.; senile debility.

Mrs. Emma L. Buckingham, 43 yrs., 4231 McPherson av.; cancer of womb.

David B. Nelson, 69 yrs., 950 Hamilton av.; pneumonia.

Preston Bishop, 58 yrs., Venice, Madison Co., Ill.; stricture of urethra.

Died.

GAZZOLO—JULIA B. GAZZOLO, wife of the late Peter Gazzolo, and mother of John V. and Joseph A. S. Gazzolo. Born in the Parish of Clonmore, Tipperary County, Ireland.

Funeral from late residence, 30½ South Fifteenth street, Wednesday, the 21st, at 9 a. m., to St. John's Church, Sixteenth and Chestnut streets, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

Templemore (Ireland), Louisville (Ky.), and Cincinnati (O.) papers please copy.

HAD TO BURN THINGS.

The Strange Insanity of a San Francisco Maiden.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

The other day Maggie Cummings was locked up in the City Prison in San Francisco. She is but 14 years old, yet her arrest was based upon her confession that she had committed arson.

It seems to be one of those terrible cases where a poor hysterical, nervous creature has lost control of herself and committed a crime for which she has no motive. Fortunately she was so clumsy in her attempts that none of the fires which she says she started proved serious. They were serious enough, however, to thoroughly arouse the neighborhood.

One day a fire broke out at No. 21 Hollis street. Later there was another fire in a neighboring flat. In a few days more there was another, then another and another. Six times the apartment building was set on fire.

In each case there was a little bundle of kindling soaked with coaloil found on the back porch.

The neighborhood was in a ferment of terror and anxiety. Although the fires were covered in every instance before any serious damage was done there was an element of mystery that made life very irksome to any nervous person who lived in the vicinity of the ill fated block. No possible motive could be imagined for the crime. No one in the neighborhood had an enemy vindictive enough to attempt such a vengeance, and there was no large assurance to be gained. The matter was reported to the Fire Marshal, but he could offer no suggestions. He did not know whom to suspect.

At last this modest little girl confessed that she had set the fires. She was educated at a convent. She has never associated with vicious companions. She has always been a dutiful daughter and a loving sister. Her parents are honest, respectable people. Yet she confessed to the crime of arson. She had no motive, no reason—she says she "had to do it."

It all happened in this wise: Maggie's father had been ill for some time, and Maggie was anxious that she might go to work, so that she might help her mother. She found a place as nurse girl with Mrs. Eichwald at No. 21 Hollis street. She had only been there a day or two when the house was filled with mysterious noises. The door-bells rang in the night. When the door was opened there was no one there.

Great lumps of coal came crashing through the windows and shattered the glass into atoms. Then came the fires.

One night Mrs. Eichwald discovered that Maggie was the person who broke the windows. She sent her home at once. The Fire Marshal heard of the discovery and he sent for the girl. She went down to his office and he questioned her closely. She broke down completely. "I did it," she cried. "I set the fires. I couldn't help it. They were all good to me there. I didn't want to hurt any one. I couldn't help it."

The Fire Marshal took her to the city prison and charged her with arson. All day long she sat down in the prison hospital. She sat in a chair in a corner of the room and cried as if her heart would break. She could not explain. She could not give any excuse or shadow of excuse. She shook like an aspen shaken in the wind. She could scarcely speak correctly.

"I had to light the fires," she moaned. "I had to do it. Something told me to, and I had to do it. I didn't want to—I didn't want to. I broke all the windows. I couldn't help it. Then it scared me. Oh, how it scared me! I hate fires—they scare me so. They always did. I was always afraid of them. When I was at school I used to want to do it, but I kept from it then. Now I've done it at last."

The girl's insanity on this subject was so apparent that no harsh punishment was inflicted on her.

THE WOMAN BOOK AGENT.

She Is Entitled to Consideration, Though She Gets but Little.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Of all the wage-earners of the gentler sex the woman book agent is most to be pitied. She, owing to her occupation, has to struggle not only against the trials usually attendant on a woman's starting out in life for herself, but she must oppose the tradition of years that has caused people to regard her as an unmitigated nuisance.

Remember, dear "lady of the house," how you would feel if the wheel of fate should revolve with sufficient speed to throw you on your own resources and you were compelled in order to eke out an existence, to ring strange door-bells, interview sharp-tongued and uncharitable members of your own sex, walk many a mile through the dust or rain, your one shabby black gown growing shabbier with each day's wear, and going home at night with perhaps only one order, which means for all the hours of labor not enough to pay for a substantial meal.

Of course, it is very trying when your servant announces "a lady in the parlor wishes to see you, ma'am," and you hastily don your most becoming tea gown, give your hair an extra brush and twist, descend to the waiting stranger with your company manners on and find, instead of the caller expected, a faded woman with the inevitable package or little bag, who commences at once on the beauties of the book she wishes to canvass.

No wonder you are cross and put out, but change places with her and would you not be a greater coward in her position? You are in your own house. She has edged in under false pretenses, for such has her vocation become that, once let it be known that she is a book agent, she will have the door slammed in her face. Therefore she must dissemble and enter your abode under the guise of a social caller.

She realizes your displeasure and talks all the harder to cover her own embarrassment. Tears may be very near the surface, and the hands that struggle to untie the knots that bind her wares together may be trembling with nervousness, yet she must talk on. She must urge the sale if possible, and when at last she is perhaps not too politely shown the door she knows that the same ordeal must be gone through with many times before she can seek the shelter of the poor place she calls home and give up to the luxury of a good cry, for she is but a woman after all, with a woman's heart and a tender feeling.

Of course the pushing, aggressive members of this body need no sympathy. They will get on in life no matter how many rebuffs come, but we make our appeal for the poor, timid little woman who takes up this occupation as the only thing open to her, and who in her shrinking way endeavors to impress you with the value of her offerings.

Do not be too hard upon the next one that calls upon you; if you cannot buy, at least be kind, for in the life of these women consideration is almost an unknown factor and means more to them than you in the shelter of your own home, with the world smiling upon you, can ever know.

The Sailor's Memory.

From the Philadelphia Record.

A grizzled old seadog sat on the stringpiece of a Delaware avenue wharf one evening recently and discoursed wisely upon maritime topics. "Pilots have kind o' one-sided kind o' memories," he said. "You know they get paid so much per foot draught, and so when they pick up a nice big deep-water vessel with a full cargo why the pays 'em handsome. And yet they hardly ever remember the names of the vessels they take up and down the river and bay and you'll hear 'em yarnin' together and talkin' about that 11-foot brig or that 15-foot 6-inch ship or that four-masted schooner the—the—the, oh, hang it, the one that drew about twenty-one foot and steered so all-fired hard. Why, I know one old pilot who'll spin good yarns all day long and all night right on top of that, and tell of what happened to him on fifty vessels, from sloop yachts to whalin' big clipper ships, and he'll never mention 'em by any mark except what water they drew when he had 'em in charge. Pilots is mighty important men, but their memories is awful warped for names."

Mrs. Corbett Explains It.

From the New York World.

Judging from Mrs. Corbett's description of her husband, it is easy to understand how he made such a striking impression even upon John L. Sullivan.

The Elwood Hoax.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

The Democrats who own 75 per cent of the stock of the Elwood Tin Plate Works naturally feel that they have been buncoed.

Chilled.

From the New York World.

The latest news from Candidate Harrison is that he is suffering from chili-Blaine.

Boy Drowned.

James Leewright, a 10-year-old colored boy living at 2319 Papin street, fell into a cistern while playing last night with several other boys in the rear of 2328 Papin street, and was drowned. The boy was missed and this morning his body was found.

To Avoid Contagious Diseases

it is of the utmost importance to strengthen the body. A healthy body will much sooner withstand the ravages of contagious diseases, Cholera, La Grippe, etc., than a weak frame. The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is acknowledged in this respect to be the best tonic beverage and is especially recommended for invalids, where a delicate yet strengthening tonic is necessary to build up a debilitated constitution. One dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract are equal in nutritive and tonic qualities to one cask of Ale or Porter, without being intoxicating. It is beneficial alike for man, woman or child.

Prof. Prosper De Pietra Santa of Paris says: "As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would through the use of stimulants be merely excited and weakened, therefore I regard it of immense value to the practitioner to bring to his aid a nutritious tonic and remedy like the Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, which will act not only as a tonic, but as a nutrient as well, and which is less exciting than wine as a stimulant."

Be sure to obtain the genuine, which has the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bottle.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York.

THE FREAKS OF BULLETS.

A Curious Incident of the Cottonwood Indian Fight.

From Wilmot in Forest and Stream.

It might be of some interest to your readers to learn of the freaks of two bullets that came under my observation in 1877, during the Nez Perce Indian war, in the Cottonwood fight.

F. A. Fenn had a bullet cut four holes in his pantaloons without drawing blood, and one burned both lips and loosened a front tooth. This was kissing a bullet in reality.

About one week later I was running a race with some fifteen or twenty Indians. The goal was a small mound. Whoever reached the mound first could hold it. We had some friends coming on the trail, which passed just at the foot of the mound. The horse I was riding was quite fast. I had got a hundred yards or so ahead of my companion and stopped to take a shot at an Indian. After I shot I jumped on my horse just as a young fellow came up. We were on the move when he said: "Lew, I'm shot." I asked him if he was hurt badly. He said: "No, I have caught the bullet." "All right," said I, "put it in your pocket."

I let my horse run and soon left him, for I had the trail and the Indians had the grass. I reached the foot of the mound when the nearest Indian was about 150 yards from the foot on his side. The mound was tolerably steep and about 150 feet high. I let my horse climb as fast as he could. When I reached the top I jumped off and the Indians were on the run to get out of the reach of my long-range Remington. I opened fire and kept it up as long as they were in sight. When the excitement was over the young fellow showed me where he had been shot. The ball had just grazed his arm, making a blue streak about five inches long and had struck his gun barrel (where it screws into the frame) and raised a dent on the inside of barrel as large as a pea; it then glanced and fell into his left hand. The gun was ruined, but it saved his life.

The shot had been fired at me, as the young fellow had not been in sight for an instant.

I tell you those bullets that are out of those Government guns, with seventy grains of powder and forty-five grains of lead, are dangerous things to be kissing and catching. No, thank you. I don't want to be around when there are any more flying.

DRUNKENNESS AN EXCUSE.

And That Was Why the Murderer Was Acquitted.

From the London Daily News.

The American Judge who volunteered the information that "this court" was "unhappily addicted to the use of ardent spirits when it was a young man" was careful to add that "it had never made drunkenness an excuse for crime." Harry Pugh, a miner, who had been charged at the Staffordshire Assizes with the willful murder of Anna Maria Gill, has, on the contrary, made drunkenness "an excuse for crime," and thanks to the subtlety of Mr. Justice Collins in distinguishing between a sober intention and a drunken impulse, he has thereby escaped the penalty of his misdeeds.

Pugh and the woman had been drinking together at Rowley Regis, and they were seen going in the direction of a deep pool. That night Pugh returned home alone, with his clothing saturated with water, and he voluntarily made a statement to the effect that he and the deceased, being intoxicated, had agreed to drown themselves in the pool. When they got in, he added, the woman seized him and held him under the water, and nearly "did" for him, but he got the best of her and held her under water, and she was drowned. Subsequently the unfortunate woman's body was found at a spot indicated by the prisoner, as was also the prisoner's cap.

Evidence was brought that both had been heard to declare an intention of committing suicide. Upon this Mr. Justice Collins directed the jury that before there could be "a common purpose" the minds of the two persons "must have been in a condition sufficiently clear to enable them to frame an intention of this kind. Drunkenness," he continued, "although often said to be no defense to crime, was a material factor where proved intention was a necessary ingredient of crime, for a person might be so drunk as to be incapable of forming an intention." The jury after deliberating for twenty minutes, acquitted the prisoner.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

At Least the Pretty Young Lady Medical Student Thought It Was.

From the Chicago Times.

Over in the neighborhood of the County Hospital and the colony of medical colleges are some druggists who see a host of funny things. One of them tells a joke on a group of young "medics" that is worth printing.

"One day a crowd of young men and young women, all of them students, were standing by the soda fountain talking of their work. They were particularly interested in an operation which had been performed recently in clinics by one of the most noted surgeons of Chicago. He had opened the abdomen of a man, cut out certain diseased portions of the intestines, sewed the ends together, patched up the man's cuticle and returned him to a nurse's care. This day he had been discharged cured. One of the young men and two of the young women stood a little apart from the others with a proud look on their faces. He was a junior.

"'Why Harry performed that operation on a dog for us the day after the doctor demonstrated it for us in clinic,' said one of the two pretty girls, 'and did it beautifully, too; just as well as the doctor did.'

"The others in the crowd looked their interest and the girl continued her story.

"'Yes, it was entirely successful. He caught the prettiest little dog you ever saw and brought it up into our attic for a private demonstration. There was just mamma and Kitty and me. He chloroformed the dog and then laid him out on the operating board. Then mamma got faint and had to go downstairs. Oh, the operation was just beautiful. Harry gave the dog lots of chloroform and then made the opening and removed three feet—just think of it, three feet—of the intestine. Then he stitched it together and sewed up the wound just as well as the doctor did in the clinics. It was perfectly successful.'

"'But where is the dog?' asked one of the auditors.

"'Oh, the dog died,' was the pretty girl's reply. 'He never came to consciousness again.'

"Then she couldn't understand why we all yelled with laughter and thought the story was funny."

BULL MASTIFF AND SERPENT.

A Desperate Battle in Which the Snake Came Off Second Best.

From the Indian Daily News.

A most exciting fight between a bull mastiff and a snake about four feet five inches long, apparently of the dhamin species, was witnessed early one morning by a number of persons residing in a house in Entally. The gentleman in whose house the occurrence took place keeps a large poultry yard, and the snake, intending, no doubt, to make a meal of one of the fowls or ducks, was stealthily crawling into the yard when the birds, scenting an enemy, began to crow and cackle and flutter about in their alarm. The snake had just caught a duck when the bull mastiff, attracted by the noise, came running to the spot, sprang upon the snake and seized it close to the head. Acting on the defensive now, the snake released the duck, and, coiling itself around the dog, endeavored to crush it. [illegible] but the latter refused to quit his hold, while with his [illegible] coils off [illegible] doing, [illegible] once more [illegible] now as [illegible] folds of [illegible] his neck.

The wriggling of the snake and the frantic struggle of the dog were [illegible] and were [illegible] from the [illegible] to the [illegible] grip. Both combatants rolled over a second time, and [illegible] minutes [illegible] all round, [illegible] about a [illegible] means of [illegible] of the [illegible] coils and [illegible] for a moment [illegible] the snake [illegible] disabled the snake [illegible] body till [illegible] a severe contest, extending over a quarter of an hour, the brave dog gained a complete victory, [illegible] the exception of a large swelling in the [illegible] sustained no injury, and is now doing well.

Kind to His Teacher.

From Texas Siftings.

Mother: "Tommy, I hear you got a thrashing at school to-day."

Tommy: "Yes, ma; the teacher whipped me [illegible]"

"Did you cry?"

[illegible]

"Why did you [illegible]"

"I wanted to make the old man feel [illegible]"

Editorial Troubles.

From Texas Siftings.

Country Editor: "I would like very much to [illegible]"

Clothing Dealer: "Something fashionable, I suppose."

Editor: "I don't care a cent about that. My wife [illegible] cane bottom chair seven days in the week."

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney
DRY GOODS CO.

Specially Desirable Goods
AT POPULAR LOW PRICES.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.
MAIN FLOOR.

150 8-4 Fringed Table Cloths, plain white or any colored border, At 92c each.

100 10-4 Fringed Table Cloths, all white or colored borders, at $1.19 each.

These are bargains seldom to be found.

Another shipment of the Hand-embroidered Butterfly Doylies, At 35 cents each. All colors.

The Genuine "Old Bleach" Huck Towels At 25c each, are the peer of anything offered in the country, and where quality is not sacrificed for size.

A case of Damask Towels, size 21½x43, at 25 cents each, is another bargain.

Full bleached Damask, 60 inches wide, extra heavy and good styles, At 48c per yard; 60c goods.

50 dozen Hemstitched Damask Napkins, At $2.25 per dozen; regular $3 goods.

1,000 9-4 Bleached Cotton Sheets, 2¼ yards long, good quality cotton, 2-inch hem at top, 1 inch at bottom, are well made, At 55c each.

Other sizes and qualities equally cheap.

500 regular size Pillow Cases, At 10c each.

Special Offering in Flannel Dept.
BASEMENT.

63 Pieces of Strictly All-Wool German Flannels, in plaids and stripes, splendid styles, ONLY 28½ CENTS YARD; worth to-day 45c.

Our stock of French Printed Flannels is most attractive, and we invite an early inspection of these Choice Imported Flannels.

Lot of All-Wool Habit Cloth, 52 inches wide, in all shades, 50 CENTS.

Lot of All-Wool Habit Cloth, a very superior cloth, 75 CENTS; worth $1.00.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.
MAIN FLOOR.

LATE ARRIVALS IN NOVELTY HIGH ART DRESS GOODS, Styles and Weaves Exclusive. Our Assortment is Unapproachable.

We name a few specially handsome fabrics: Novelty Figured Matelasse, Jacquard Broche, Silk Effects, Figured Bengaline, Two-toned Novelty Popeline, 50-inch Novelty Diagonal, 50-inch French Serge, with novelty corded effect, Illuminated Craquele Suiting, Novelty Crocodile Suiting. 50-inch Two-toned Diagonals for tailor-made costumes, 50-inch Imported Stripes and Checks.

IN POPULAR PRICE DRESS GOODS we will offer for this week

AT 48 CENTS PER YARD, 38-inch all-wool two-toned Diagonal Suiting in beautiful effects; Also lot of 38-inch all-wool Scotch Suitings.

AT 50 CENTS PER YARD, 52-inch all-wool Ladies' Cloth; The best value ever offered in this market for the money.

40-inch all-wool Henrietta, full line of shades.

40-inch all-wool Novelty Stripe Camel's Hair Suiting; All these at 50c per yard.

THESE GOODS ARE SPECIAL VALUES AND SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. See Window.

Basement Salesroom.
Noticeable Bargains in
DRESS GOODS SECTION,
In Strictly All-Wool Goods.

Lot of Scotch Plaids and Stripes, in desirable colorings and designs, 36 inches wide, a most excellent fabric for Children's School Dresses, AT 29 CENTS YARD.

Lot of Flannel Suitings, 36 inches wide, all shades, 40 CENTS YARD.

Lot of Homespun Two-Toned Diagonals, in 13 different shades, 40 inches wide, ONLY 45 CENTS YARD; would be considered cheap at 60c.

Factory, Boston, Mass. 610 Olive Street.

First Chance for Gentlemen

To buy direct from the makers of Men's Shoes. SMITH & STOUGHTON have opened the finest Shoe Store in the State. They make every pair they sell, so from now on the GENTLEMEN of St. Louis can be pleased without paying exorbitant profits. They can get the best shoes at the lowest cash prices. They need not listen to the old cry of "I thought they were good." OURS ARE ALWAYS GOOD. We use the world's best stock and employ the best workmen to make them. Call and see latest styles direct from makers.

Smith & Stoughton,
610 Olive Street.

Factory, Boston, Mass.

You Can't Keep Cool while you're rubbing away over a tub of steaming clothes. If you want to keep comfortable and save your health (think of inhaling that fetid steam) and strength, stop the rubbing—and the steaming. Pearline does it. Pearline; cold water; no boiling; little work; that is the programme for hot-weather washing. This taking away of the rubbing is a matter of saving work. It's a saving of needless and ruinous wear and tear to all your summer clothing. Direction for this easy, safe and economical washing, on every package of Pearline.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back. [illegible] JAMES PYLE, New York.

AGAIN IN LINE.

Closing Spectacle of the Civil War Repeated.

Grand Review of G. A. R. Veterans at Washington.

MARCHING THOUSANDS KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF '65.

Camp Fires and Reunions in Order Last Night—Electrical Displays of Army Emblems—Order of March in To-Day's Review—Illinois Led the Column—All the Pomp and Circumstance of Glorious War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Through dense lanes of thousands of people who lined the pavements and side streets, past buildings whose lavish display of fluttering banners, flags and streamers attested the cordiality of the welcome of their owners, cheered on by the fresh voices of hundreds of school children singing patriotic airs, the Grand Army of the Republic, many thousand strong, to-day marched up the broad smooth asphalted Pennsylvania avenue, along whose rough cobblestone as members of the greatest of modern armies they had marched twenty-seven years ago, tired, duty, travel-stained, war-worn, but with fierce exultation and pride born of the knowledge of their deeds and accomplishments. They were still proud that they had been members of that great army, but in the years which had thinned their ranks the fierce war spirits had died away and left little behind but a feeling of joy and good will to all men, a longing to once more march up the avenue had been long felt by the veterans and when the invitation had been extended to them to make their next annual encampment in Washington it found a ready response in the hearts of the old soldiers and they resolved that they would make it the greatest reunion of them all. Many an old soldier who had never felt able to attend other reunions had said that come what might he must see the old comrades once more before the last call sounded, as one old and bent negro veteran whose honest but poverty-stricken appearance had caused a bystander to question him remarked:

"I had to sell my stove to get here, but dere ain't no winter enuf to chill dis ole body if I can only see Washuntun and de ole soldiers ergin."

It was the last time many of them would see the national capital. The long roll had carried off many of those who had been with them in that triumphant march to which nearly all their minds reverted. All their most famous leaders were gone, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Logan, McPherson, Hancock, Blair, McClellan, and still the sad call might go on. The grizzled, aged, frequently infirm appearance of those who were left showed that all had passed their prime, and that if they returned to another reunion here it must be with great sadness at their thinned ranks. So it was that they decided to make the parade the greatest feature of this, the twenty-sixth annual encampment. The whole city joined with them and united to make the scene such a one as even this city, accustomed to the great inaugural parades, had not witnessed in peace times. The entire line of march was decorated with banners, bunting, corps insignia and flags, until each side of the long stretch between the Capitol and the Treasury Department was as picturesque and gay as the decorator's skill could make it.

PERFECT WEATHER.

The weather was perfect at the beginning, one of those rich autumnal days for which Washington is famous. There was a haze in the air in the morning that softened the effect of the sunlight on the brightly decorated buildings and brought the contrasting colors almost into harmony. As the day grew and the sun mounted higher the warm beams dissipated the mists and the city stood revealed in all of its refulgent beauty. And as nearly as an autumn day can resemble a spring day, with the same conditions of wind and weather, did this morning resemble that memorable 23d of May, 1865, when the battle-stained veterans of the Army of the United States began their march along Pennsylvania avenue to be reviewed for the last time by the great commanders who are now no more. But the weather goddess was fickle, and as the hour arrived for the starting of the procession the east wind began to blow, bringing a raw chill to those persons who stood in exposed places. The sky began to fill with light drab clouds and soon the day was gray and gloomy. Two days had been required in 1865, when the grand review took place. One day was enough for all who could get here and stand the fatigue. To-morrow, however, the sons of those who came back from the wars will take the place of those whom time has taken away.

The hour of 9:30 o'clock is an early one for a Washington parade, but the procession had been set for that hour, and long before then the streets were lined with people who came early to get choice places against the big wire cable which had been stretched along the curb of the avenue for the entire length of the procession, the streets being kept absolutely clear.

THE LINE FORMED.

The veterans formed in line at their respective headquarters and marched chiefly by side streets to the place of formation, headed by bands, whose continuous playing was refreshing to the spectators. On the lawn adjoining the south wing of the Treasury building a large covered stand, named in honor of Lincoln and prettily decorated with bunting, evergreen and portraits, some 800 young school girls in white dresses and red capes and white vests, each with a small American flag in her hand, entered with all the life and earnestness that a young and innocent child can show. With waving of flags, merry shouts of joy and ringing peals of gladness they sped on their way, the veterans whose preliminary march to the Capitol took them past their stand. In its freshness and naturalness the picture of the school children was the prettiest sight of the occasion.

On the lawn adjoining the south wing of the Treasury building a large covered stand, named in honor of Lincoln and handsomely decorated with banners and bunting and evergreens, had been erected so as to face directly down Pennsylvania avenue at its turning into Fifteenth street. On this stand sat some 800 young school girls, all in white dresses, but wearing in alternate rows red capes of some crapey material and with white turbans, or with white capes and red turbans, thus producing the effect (with the aid of a mass of blue costumes in the upper left hand corner) of a gigantic American flag. Each of the girls also held in her hand a small flag and with songs or pealing shouts of joy and waving of these tiny flags they sped the veterans on their way. This living picture was probably the most beautiful and most observed of all the memorable sights along the line of march.

Farther down the avenue, near the Central Market, the colored school girls were massed together on a stand and with melodious voices blended harmoniously in a grand chorus, they renewed the greeting to the marching Grand Army posts. At the hour for the start the Capitol was the central point of a friendly army massed for a half mile or more square on most of the streets radiating from it.

On all sides the eyes gazed on nothing but aged men plainly attired in blue clothes with gilt buttons and slouch hats, save an occasional post with white helmets and except where showed the bright uniform of bands, of which there seemed enough to sound a trumpet call that would shake the nation. From the botanical gardens at the foot of the west front of the Capitol down diagonal avenues as far as the Pennsylvania station and the railroad tracks stretched the ranks of the Illinois and Wisconsin departments.

To the south and east, covering the entire available space from the flank of the Sucker and Badger State divisions to and along where the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks enter the navy yard tunnel, covering a space that would hold several ordinary processions, were they Pennsylvanians and Ohioans. South of the Capitol the New Yorkers spread out in a long, irregular broken formation that made their rear completely flank the men from Connecticut and Massachusetts, whose right of column faced the parking of the east front of the Capitol, on whose green lawns many of the Eastern troops lolled, fraternized and told war-time reminiscences as they waited for the signal to fall in line and begin the march. The other New England troops and commands from New Jersey and California occupied for blocks the streets directly east of the Capital. North and east of them stretching out for three-quarters of a mile and over were the veterans from the States of Michigan, Nebraska, Iowa, Maryland and Virginia. Many of the soldiers knowing that it would be perhaps several hours before their advance comrades could move away and give them an opportunity to begin the tramp up the avenue, delayed their arrival on the scene and others who were unfortunate enough to get in line promptly soon made themselves comfortable on the curbstones, house steps and lawns until an unwitting visitor might have fancied a whole camp had secured passes for a day's leave from an easy-going officer of the day.

ORDER OF MARCH.

The order of parade was as follows:

Citizens' Committee.
Escort of Commander-in-Chief—Old Guard of Washington.
Grand Army Battalion of Albany.
Commander-in-Chief.
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, official staff of Commander-in-Chief.
Aides de Camp to Commander-in-Chief.
Escort to the Grand Army.
First Defenders.
Sixth Massachusetts.
United States Veteran Signal Association.
Department of Illinois.
Department of Wisconsin.

Illinois had the place of honor in the parade, being next to headquarters. The Department Commander was Edwin Harlan. The posts comprising the department formed in the following order: G. L. Nevine Post, No. 1, of Rockford, 100 men; Bartleson Post, No. 6, of Joliet, 100 men; Lyon Post, No. 9, of Chicago, 50 men; Aurora Post, No. 20, of Aurora, 60 comrades; U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, Chicago, 200 men; Stevenson Post, No. 30, of Springfield, 115 men; Gen. George A. Custer Post, No. 40, of Chicago, 100 men; Streator Post, No. 68, 75 men; Kennesaw Post, No. 77, of Danville, 50 men; Delevan Post, No. 155, of Delevan, 30 men; Seth C. Earl Post, No. 156, of Ottawa, 30 men; Leo W. Myers Post, No. 182, of Lincoln, 30 men; John W. Watts Post, No. 218, of Sumner, 50 men; Hennepin Post, No. 231, of Hennepin, 10 men; Charleston Post, No. 271, of Charleston, about 40 men; Mattoon Post, No. 40, of Mattoon, about 75 men; George G. Meade Post, No. 444, about 65 men; Eph Scott, No. 464, of Mahomet, about 10 men; McLeansboro Post, No. 483, of McLeansboro, about 100 men; Phil Sheridan Post, No. 615, of Oak Park, about 50 men; James F. Burk Post, No. 625, of Hopedale, about 15 men; Wm. A. Webb Post, No. 677, of Peotine, about 15 men; Columbia Post, No. 706, Chicago, about 100 men.

Wisconsin occupied the second division in the parade, with more men than she ever had before in an encampment parade, and was headed by Department Commander Col. S. B. Welton, G. W. Sutherland carrying "Old Abe," the famous war eagle that was carried through the whole war by the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment, and Doc Aubery, the original newsboy of the Iron Brigade, carrying a number of the identical newspapers he had remaining unsold at the close of the war.

Pennsylvania's Department, which followed, was certainly the largest in the line of the procession, and according to the figures of the Adjutant-General, 15,102 old soldiers announced their intention to follow the headquarters flag to the end of the march. The Pennsylvania uniform was nattier than most of the others, embodying as it did a white vest, black tie and fatigue cap. The department was separated in the divisions of a trifle less than 1,800 men each, and the Philadelphia crack cavalry post, No. 8, with its fifty-five members, mounted on spirited bay horses, formed the escort to the staff of the Keystone Department.

Next came the Department of Ohio, headed by Gen. I. F. Mack of Sandusky, George H. Thomas Post, No. 13, of Cincinnati, 400 men, acting as escort. The most conspicuous figure in the column was ex-President Hayes, who marched with the men. Ohio had a large representation.

The Department of the Empire State was accorded an ovation throughout their long line. In the ranks were Slocum, Reynolds, Sickles, Howard and many distinguished persons. The command was headed by Department Commander Poole, Post 151, and Lilly Post, No. 66, both of Syracuse, was his escort, with 600 men. The department paraded in ten brigades, the first and second composed entirely of New York City posts and third Brooklyn and Kings County men.

Connecticut was sixth in the line of parade, following New York. At the head of the column was Department Commander H. E. Smith. There were twenty-eight posts in this department, aggregating about two hundred and fifty men.

The Department of Massachusetts, following, was not only remarkable for its size, but from the number of its brass bands and drum corps, of which there were fully fifty. Gen. Butler was one of the noble figures in the line. The Massachusetts was pronounced by all who saw it to be one of the finest and thoroughly equipped bodies in the parade.

Maine was well represented, with fifteen posts. One of the oldest men in the parade came along in their department, Benjamin Fernold '82 years of age.

The Californians, who came next, were all mounted and carried a crimson silk banner with the picture of a grizzly bear. Department Commander J. B. Falls led fourteen posts, and the admirable rigging of the men was the subject of general comment.

Rhode Island had sixteen posts in line.

New Hampshire made a fine showing with seven posts.

The Green Mountain State turned out twenty-one posts, with bits of cedar in the hats of the men.

The Department of Virginia and North Carolina marched 700 men in line. The Farragut Post of Portsmouth and the Phil Kearney Post of Richmond were at the head on either side. The latter post is composed of about one-half colored men. There were thirty-two posts in this department, and the feature of this column was the appearance of a large number of the old war-worn veterans belonging to the Soldiers' Home.

Forty-nine well-filled posts represented the Department of Maryland, which was led by Commander Wallace A. Bartlett.

The 500 posts in Iowa were all represented in the section of the procession allotted to the Department of Iowa, which was commanded by T. J. Steadan.

Nebraska also made a good showing.

There were so many of the Wolverines in line that they were necessarily divided into five divisions, aggregating fifty-one posts, under the direction of Henry Dean and staff, escorted by Detroit Post, No. 384.

Department Commander Cheadle led the fifty-four posts of the Department of Indiana, which was headed by the Soldiers' Orphan Band, preceding George H. Thomas Post of Indianapolis, of which President Harrison is a member.

Wyoming and Colorado were included in one department, and this made a fine showing with thirty-eight posts, led by Department Commander John C. Kennedy and staff.

Kansas swung into line nearly 2,000 men in blue, under the lead of Department Commander Albert R. Green.

The Delaware Brigade followed with twenty-four posts, led by Charles Sumner Post (colored), No. 4, of Wilmington.

Missouri made a strong showing, considering the distance the men had to travel, having nearly 2,000 men in line, headed by Frank P. Blair Post of St. Louis and Ransom Post.

Kentucky had the largest representation she has ever had in a G. A. R. parade, with nearly 1,500 men, led by Gen. E. H. Hobson.

West Virginia turned out 700 men bearing bunches of goldenrod, a pretty sight, and headed by Lincoln Post, No. 1, of Martinsburg.

Department Commander Howard of Arkansas led five posts from that State.

Tennessee had 200 men carrying white umbrellas.

Louisiana and Mississippi did well, considering their remoteness, and the department of Florida was represented by a number of comrades.

Oklahoma is not old enough to have more than one post, but many of its members were in line. Texas did well and in its ranks was Gen. A. B. Norton with his long hair. Alabama was represented by Custer Post, forty strong. South and North Dakota and Indian Territory turned out a few veterans. The numerous and splendidly equipped posts of the Department of the Potomac were near the end of the procession, followed by the naval veterans. Rear Admiral Wells of New Haven was at the head of the latter association and was followed by representatives from the different associations composing the National association.

THE REVIEW IN '65.

To the survivors of the 160,000 men of the armies of the Potomac and the West, who on the memorable 23d and 24th of May, 1865, passed in review before the President and his Cabinet (including Secretary Seward, just recovering from the assassin's knife) the foreign ministers, the military attaches of all the great powers of Europe and their own beloved and illustrious Generals, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, the contrasts and reminiscences called out were necessarily striking. It took seven hours—from 9 to 4—each day for the armies of 1865 to pass the reviewing stand and the estimated length of the two days procession was thirty miles. Washington was a very different city then. The Capitol in 1865 was walled in and surrounded by heavy timber. Neither of the present stately marble wings now occupied by Senate and House was then completed. The cobblestone pavement of Pennsylvania avenue was worn into alternate ravines and hillocks by the passing of heavy commissariat wagons and artillery. Tiber sewer rolled its filthy waters uncovered. Not one handsome building was to be seen from the Capitol to the Treasury Department.

The leading features of that great review live in memory and have passed into history. First, the resonant hoof-beats and clattering sabers of Sheridan's 8,000 cavalry; Custer's magnificent horsemanship and his theatrical dash up to the reviewing stand. Next in line the battle-worn Ninth Corps, with its bullet-torn flags and the shattered remnants of what once had been regiments a thousand strong now reduced to barely more than a full company—the One Hundred and Ninth and Fifty-first New York, the Fiftieth Pennsylvania, the Thirtieth and Thirty-fifth Massachusetts and the Second Michigan. Then the Fifth Corps, with its trophies of Yorktown, Chickahominy, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. The grim earnestness and steady marching of Meade's magnificent army of the East left nothing to be desired as a spectacular military display the first day.

But the enthusiasm was highest the second day, when Sherman's men marched by with all their pictures, chickens, a lot of coons, goats and cooking utensils, mules and contraband of war, all irregularly mixed up as in the actual march through Georgia, with the swarthy veterans themselves, with their long swinging stride that told of forced marches and hard fighting, some of them barefooted, but with musket and cartridge-box bright and ready—all of them bearing the marks of gallant service done—all this no one who witnessed it will ever forget. And many of those in the march to-day were there, in 1865, and not a few of the spectators of to-day saw that other historic scene of twenty-seven years past.

The arrangement of the movements of the army on the second day was admirable. The right wing, composed of the army of Tennessee, including the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Logan commanding, and the left wing, composed of the Army of Georgia, including the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Slocum, had bivouacked on the night previous without knapsacks and with two days' cooked rations in their haversacks on the Virginia shore of the long bridge. At daylight in the morning they had moved across the bridge and taken their position upon the streets and grounds east of the Capitol. By 8 o'clock both armies were in position awaiting with stacked arms the signal for marching. Their marching was irregular and with frequent gaps, but the cheering which Sherman and his army received from first to last of that long day knew no cessation. In the third division of the Twentieth Army Corps, at the head of the First Brigade, marched Brevet Brig.-Gen. Benj. Harrison of Indiana.

The parade of 1865 was the first great national review the country had ever seen. The nation had its wars, but no pageant had marked their successful termination. The flag had been planted upon the heights of Mexico and then the army had gone home separately, like folks from church. When our boundaries were saved from British grasp, it was thought useless to do any congratulatory parading, and after redeeming our gauge of independence our forefathers melted steadily away with only a little sunburst of Washington's farewell to his officers. Fortunately, however, at the close of the war there were two armies in and near this city. All of the soldiers composing them dwelt at the North and Washington was a better place than any other for their dispersion. The fortitude of the men and the struggles in which they had borne so brave a part deserved commemoration and out of this sentiment grew the march which was repeated to-day. In many respects it will probably stand out as equally remarkable in the country's history.

CAMP FIRES.

The veterans laid out a big programme for last evening and many of them when they retired for the night must have been wearied enough to camp out in old military fashion. Re-unions were the order of the night and around the camp fires comrades told war stories and sang old songs with knowledge that every one of them would to their auditors have a high value. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps held a reunion in Thomas' tent. It was in the Eleventh Corps that President Harrison served in the early part of the war and the meeting sent him a telegram expressive of sympathy and also regret at his absence. Gen. O. O. Howard presided over the reunion. The speeches were made by Gen. Ballock of New Hampshire, Gen. Lockman of New York, Gen. Hurst of Ohio, Marshal Ransdell and others. "Marching Through Georgia" was the favorite song.

The success of the reunion of the Fourteenth army corps at the Grant tent was seriously interfered with by the failure of the electric light company to light the tent, but after an hour's wait a lantern and a half dozen tallow candles were procured and the programme was proceeded with. During the delay the Indianapolis Glee Club sang a number of popular airs which were enthusiastically applauded. "A Thousand Years My Old Columbia," the negro melody "Hear dem Bells" and "Marching Through Georgia," were sung with great success. Springsten, the drummer boy of Mission Ridge, favored them with examples of his skill in playing the small drum. Gen. Rosecrans was announced and after the cheering that greeted him had subsided, he expressed his happiness at meeting again the survivors of his old corps, the Fourteenth. He spoke briefly, but almost every sentence he uttered was wildly cheered. John M. Palmer, who succeeded Gen. Thomas in command of the corps, also delivered a brief address. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, who commanded a division in the Fourteenth corps, followed briefly. Among other things he spoke of the great struggle at Chickamauga and said that all the brave men who fought there were now friends. Gov. John J. Chase of Indiana, who was a private in an Indiana regiment in the Fourteenth corps, also spoke. His speech was often interrupted by the enthusiastic applause of a thousand comrades present.

The old veterans testified their delights in camp fires by meeting last night to the extent of fully 2,000 in Judiciary Square, which was well lighted for the occasion by a huge circle of gas jets and the rays of an electric search light, and listened to war reminiscences, small talks, music by bands and a chorus of colored people from St. Augustine's Church in this city. There was an air of abandon about the meeting, and as Gen. Henderson of Iowa remarked, "They were there to have a h—l of a time," the crowd took advantage of his invitation. When they got weary of oratory they demanded good naturedly music, and music they were given to their hearts' content by the willing bands. The meeting was formally inaugurated by Gen. Ellsworth of New York, who was followed by Gen. Henderson in a witty speech, interrupted frequently by thrusts of bantering by his loquacious audience. Dr. Hutchison of Iowa followed in a short talk, and he was succeeded by more music and banter. This continued until late in the evening, when the comrades dispersed, but ready for another tilt this evening. The camp meetings will be held each night during the encampment.

ELECTRIC DISPLAY.

The electric illumination of the city last night in honor of the veterans was on a scale never before attempted in Washington and Pennsylvania avenue from the Capitol to Seventeenth street was ablaze with lights. Every available dynamo in the city, public and private, had been brought into requisition and numbers had been shipped here for this display. The results of these efforts of the committee having the matter in charge are exceedingly satisfactory. One of the features of the illumination is the display along both sides of the famous avenue of brilliant representations of corps badges. Seventy or more of these had been placed at convenient distances in three colors, red, white and blue, the respective colors of the first, second and third divisions. Each of these is outlined by incandescent lights of the same color as the badge. There is also placed at short intervals portraits in oil of the leading generals of the war. Just above each of these and above the corps badges are the names of many of the great battles of the war in which representative corps took conspicuous part. A design of special interest had been erected at the head of Fifteenth street at the head of the white lot. It is a monster fac simile of the G. A. R. badge, eighteen feet in height. It is made up of incandescent lights of the various regulation colors, and produces a grand effect. The duplicate of this piece is also shown at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street. Over one of the entrances to the White House spanning the arch of the gateway has been placed a great fan of 1,300 lamps arranged so that they can be turned on and off, giving the fan the appearance of opening and shutting. Over the other gate is a great shield with an eagle surmounting it. A fine display, and something entirely new, in Washington is shown in the White House grounds in front of the mansion. Here innumerable lights are half hidden in the shrubbery, all of them changeable in character, disappearing and reappearing in the most bewildering manner. The trees and shrubbery seemed fairly magnetized and the effects are extremely beautiful. Throughout the grounds are a number of other electrical devices, among them wheels turning and changing colors with each revolution. The illumination of the Treasury building with colored lights is especially fine and notable; also are a number of set pieces along the avenue, probably the most conspicuous being a great anchor of blazing light placed at the corner of Tenth street just in front of the Washington Post building. The illumination of the front of the Evening Star building is very handsome. During the display powerful search lights thrown from the tops of high buildings produced a dazzling effect.

CROOK'S MONUMENT.

On the shady slopes of Arlington, where rest so many thousands of the nation's brave, there were laid yesterday the foundations of an imposing monument to another of the Union's famous warriors, Gen. George Crook. His remains still sleep at West Point, where they were interred only a few years ago, but it has ever been the ambition of the army of West Virginia to lay their favorite leader in some specially hallowed spot, to be marked by a monument commemorating his fame and deeds. Accordingly members of the various organizations which he at different times commanded, together with officers and prominent men of the Society of the Army of West Virginia, gathered yesterday at Arlington Heights to hold fitting services over the newly-laid foundations for Gen. Crook's monument. Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes was Chairman on this occasion and opened the exercises with a brief account of the work of the society and a description of the monument they proposed to erect. He also read a telegram from Gov. McKinley of Ohio, who was to have been one of the speakers, expressing regret that on account of the death of his brother, David, he would be unable to be present. Gen. Butterworth of Ohio, one of Crook's comrades, Capt. McKee of the First West Virginia Regiment; Wm. H. Gilson of Ohio and Chaplain John Terry of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, made addresses suitable to the occasion. The monument to be erected has not yet arrived in the city.

A large and distinguished audience listened for over three hours last evening at the Congregational Church to soul-stirring addresses, patriotic music, national anthems, etc., in honor of the memory of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, under the auspices of Phil Sheridan Post, No. 14, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R. The national colors, evergreens and other decorations were conspicuous all over the body of the church and upon the pulpit. On the platform sat a chorus of white-gowned girls who sang war songs and patriotic airs with much feeling and much spirit. When the doors opened with the notes of "Assembly" by a trumpeter the church was filled to the doors. Then followed "America" by the chorus. Many of the old veterans chimed in lustily, and after a short prayer by Rev. J. D. Smith the comrades were welcomed to Washington by Col. C. C. Kniffen, Chaplain of the post. This prayer was followed by the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Firemen's Band of Chicago. Gen. Cyrus Bussey then spoke of "Sheridan at Corinth." Senator Manderson gave an interesting account of Sheridan's campaign in the West from the bank of Stony River to Missionary Ridge, and of the impression Sheridan made on him when they first met on the battlefield. "Sheridan's Army of the Potomac" was the theme of W. P. Hepburn's remarks, and "Cedar Creek and Shenandoah Valley" was the title of an address by Gen. L. A. Grant, the Assistant Secretary of War.

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HOW HE LEARNED HE WAS A DUKE.

The Circumstances of Lord Mandeville's Receipt of News of His Father's Death.

From the Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph.

The death of the Duke of Manchester recalls the circumstances under which he learned of the sudden death of his father and his own succession to the dukedom. The writer of this was in London on March 20, 1890, and occupied a box at the Trocadero Music Hall next to that of Lord Mandeville.

The Lord was, as usual, attended by a lot of boisterous sporting men and second-rate actors. A choice assortment of dancers, singing soubrettes and acrobatic females paid visits to his box during the course of the evening. Lord Mandeville drank heavily. About 11 o'clock Bessie Bellwood came in from the bar-room and took a seat opposite Lord Mandeville, who greeted her in a surly manner. Bessie had just finished her turn on the stage, and plainly expected to be complimented on her performance. As Mandeville did not seem inclined to grow enthusiastic over her latest songs, she pitched into him in great style, upbraiding him for his drunken habits, his impecuniosity and demands on her pocketbook.

"If you help me spend my earnings," she cried, "the least you could do is to increase my success on the stage. But here you sit with other song-and-dance women and a crowd of companions as worthless as you are yourself and refuse to give me a hand."

Mandeville did not seem to mind the tongue lashing in the least. He laughed at Bessie, and turning to Sam Adams, the manager of the Trocadero, said: "Sam, do you know of any way to shut up Bessie when she is going at this rate?"

"Of course," laughed Sam Adams; "order a bottle."

Mandeville at once followed this suggestion, and when the wine arrived Bessie Bellwood paid the bill.

Jennie Williams, the New York York soubrette, who has since married an "honorable" and retired from the stage, entered just then, singing a few silly songs as an introduction to some exceptionally high kicking. She had not yet finished kicking holes in the air when a telegraph messenger entered Mandeville's box with a message.

"What have we here?" cried Bessie. "Is it another dunning dispatch for the paltry £12 we owe?"

Mandeville seemed inclined at first to pocket the missive without opening it, probably fearing its contents might tally with Bessie's anticipations, but on second consideration deliberately tore open the envelope, unfolded the message and started to read it aloud for the delectation of his friends. He had only uttered the first word, however, when he suddenly stopped and leaned back in his chair, letting the hand which held the dispatch drop to his side.

The gay occupants of the box looked on in astonishment, and Bessie stretched out her hand.

"Great Cæsar's ghost!" she cried, "what can it be that so completely unnerves him?"

Mandeville did not hand her the message, but raised it again to his eyes and read it over carefully a second time. Then he struck the cushioned railing of the box with his hand and cried to a waiter, who was approaching, "Two bottles; I am good for the money." Turning to Bessie, he handed her the dispatch and said, sotto voce:

"My God, father has just died; for two hours I have been Duke of Manchester."

Bessie looked surprised. Then she jumped up and shook the new peer by the hand.

"I congratulate you," she said, "and I hope you will never forget what I have done for you."

The other occupants of the box also offered profuse congratulations, which Mandeville accepted with a sorry smile on his face, hardly saying one word of recognition. When the wine was brought the glasses were filled in a jiffy, and the Duke's health was drunk in silence. It seemed as if Mandeville's sudden attempt to look dignified had not failed to produce an impression on the noisy company.

Soon after this Mandeville left, but the Bellwood ordered a fresh supply of champagne and began talking of her American tour, upon which she was to enter shortly.

"Will the new Duke of Manchester accompany you as your manager?" was asked.

"Certainly," she answered. "He has promised to do so, and if he should fail to make good his promise there are plenty of other dukes willing and eager to perform that pleasant duty. It will be profitable, too, I assure you. I am quite an expert in putting money into the pockets of the aristocracy."

Some twelve hours after this conversation Bessie was landed in Holloway prison in default of payment of the debt of £12 above referred to, while the Duke of Manchester was on his way to Naples to visit the Dowager Duchess. He had forgotten all about settling this little matter for Bessie before he started.

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New Fall Goods.

Every Department Replete With Novelties.

Our Enlarged and Improved Store enables us to offer a Larger and More Complete Stock than ever before. Our Low Cash Prices will prevail, and Citizens and Strangers will Save Money by buying their Fall Supplies at

The Reliable Dry Goods Store.

Black Silks.

Extraordinary bargains for this week.
Note the following weaves and prices:

Black Peau de Soie.

50 pieces of this popular Silk, a quality that has never been sold for less than $1.25 per yard, will be offered this week at the low price of

87 Cents

Crystal Bengaline.

25 pieces of Black Crystal Bengaline, of the celebrated *Guinet* make—a fabric that is all the rage, and a quality worth $1.75—will be offered this week at the extremely low price of

$1.18 per yard

Black Gros Grains.

200 pieces of Black Gros-grain Silks, in three qualities, will be offered this week at the following reductions:

$1.00 quality for........ ...... 68c
$1.25 quality for.............. 86c
$1.50 quality for..............$1.13

Colored Silks.

45 pieces COLORED PEAU DE SOIE, in a full line of street and evening shades, $1.50 quality, this week only

$1.15

Crepe de Chine.

100 pieces Crepe de Chine, an all-pure-silk fabric, in a full assortment of new street and evening tints; would be cheap at 85c; price for this week

50 Cents

Colored Crystal Silks.

150 pieces of Decote's and Ponson's celebated Crystal Silks, in all colors; sold elsewhere for $1.50 and $1.75. We offer you this fine fabric at the low price of

$1.25 per yard

Novelty Silks.

Our assortment of Novelty Silks is the most complete ever shown in this market at the very lowest cash prices, ranging from $1.00 upward.

Upholstery.

THIRD FLOOR.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, in floral and conventional patterns, made of the best Egyptian yarn, 6 elegant patterns to select from, 3½ and 4 yards long,

At $3.00 pair

Scotch Lace Curtains, in dainty French designs, suitable for dining and bed-room windows, 3½ yards long,

At $4.00 pair

Chenille Portieres, with rich deep dado and fringe top and bottom, in Persian, floral and Japanese designs, and the following colors: old blue, terra cotta, peach, gobelin blue, cardinal and old rose,

At $7.00 pair

Smyrna Rugs, extra good quality, in a great variety of patterns and sizes—no old stock; all clean new goods. They are reversible, being the same on both sides. The prices and sizes are as follows:

18x36 inches for $1.00 each
21x45 inches for $1.75 each
26x54 inches for $2.50 each
30x60 inches for $2.95 each
36x72 inches for $4.50 each
48x84 inches for $6.50 each

Ingrain Art Squares, best quality and *strictly all wool*, NEWEST PATTERNS. You can make a selection from 15 different styles. Prices from

$6 to $11 each

Irish Point Lace Curtains, very elaborately embroidered and appliqued, on fine bobinet, 3½ yards long.

At $8.50 pair

Nottingham Lace Bed Set, with shams to match, made of a light, strong and well-twisted Egyptian yarn, and comes in antique, floral and Brussels effects,

At $3.00 per set

Ladies' and Children's Combination Union Suits.

We are sole agents in St. Louis for the celebrated

Jacksonville Underwear.

All their Ladies' Combination Union are made with the patent full bust, not to be had in any other make. We carry in stock all sizes in Jacksonville Union Suits for Ladies and Children, in silk, wool, merino and balbriggan.

Ask to see them.

Ladies' Equestrian Tights.

Jacksonville goods, all-wool quality, plain, solid black, in knee and ankle lengths.

Men's and Boys' Underwear.

Largest stock and best value we ever offered:

Boys' Merino Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes,

At 35c each

Boys' Scotch Gray Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes,

At 40c each

Boys' heavy White Merino Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes,

At 50c each

Boys' Wool Undershirts and Drawers, in camel's hair, scarlet and natural gray,

Sizes..........	26	28	30	32	34
Prices.	55c	60c	65c	70c	75c

Ladies' Skirts.

Ladies' fast black Satine Skirts, with deep embroidered flounce,

Special value at $1.50

Ladies' fast black Albert Twill Skirts, with deep embroidered flounce,

Special value at $1.98

B. Nugent & Bro.
Broadway, Washington Av. and
St. Charles St.

B. Nugent & Bro.
Broadway, Washington Av. and
St. Charles St.

B. Nugent & Bro.
Broadway, Washington Av. and
St. Charles St.

WIGSTAFF OF CHICAGO.

He Wilted When Asked a Simple Question.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Wigstaff is a Chicago man and has been since he began, some thirty-nine years ago. He travels for a Chicago house and is to the manners born, a little more perhaps. Not long ago Wiggy blew into a St. Louis concern for the first time and met the proprietor, a very polite, but quizzical old gentleman.

"I'm Mr. Wigstaff of Chicago," he said, extending his card, "and I represent pork."

"How d'y' do? How d'y' do?" responded the old gent. "A very fair representative, I'm sure. Come in, come in," and he led Mr. W. back to his office and seated him.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. —, Mr. —" he hesitated, "but I've missed your name."

"Wigstaff—Mr. Wigstaff of Chicago, replied Wiggy, somewhat uneasily.

"Oh, yes, of course, Wigstaff," rattled along his host. "Very familiar name. My maternal grandmother was engaged to a man once by that name. Very nice man he was, too, if he had let liquor and cards and horses and politics alone, but he wouldn't and she bounced him. I was always sorry for Wigstaff, though, though I never heard his story until some fifty or sixty years after he had been hung for horse stealing."

Mr. W. hadn't had time to say anything yet, and he was becoming fidgety.

"As I was saying," went on the old chap, "if he had only let horses alone he might have got along very well with the others, but he wouldn't, and behold the result. Young man, take warning from your namesake and confine yourself to pork. It's safer."

Wig started to say something.

"Excuse me," cut in the old one, "but where did you say you were from?"

"Chicago," replied Mr. W. with a sigh of relief.

"Chicago? Chicago?" repeated the voluble old fellow. "By the way, Mr. Wigstaff, where is Chicago?"

That was the straw that broke the camel's back and also Wiggy's nerve, and as he bolted out of the office he heard the old man snort.

FAIRBANK'S Clairette Soap is a household necessity—that is if ease in use and thorough work in washing are worth considering. Try it. An absolutely pure washing medium.

HE CAME HOME,

And, of Course, Found the Dear Sister He Yearned For.

From the Detroit Tribune.

Egbert had been away from home eight years. But in all that time his love for his only sister had not grown less. Often his heart had spanned the intervening leagues and in his imagination he held her hand as they wandered over the familiar hills together. She was ever in his thoughts. As he neared home the brightest vision that came to his mind was of Rose, now just budding into womanhood, running to greet him. He had been her companion, playmate and protector from infancy. During their long years of separation no stronger passion had come to drive her from his heart. He was all impatience to see her. She would throw her arms about his neck; her kisses would fall upon his face; she would plead with him never to leave her again. Would she search his pockets for bon bons as in the old days? They were there ready for her.

It was dusk when he swung wide the gate of the dear old country place and dashed up the graveled walk. His aged parents were at the door to greet him.

It was a great joy to meet them, but the scene was not as he had pictured it.

"Where was Rosabel?"

"In the orchard, Egbert, but ——"

"Oh, we'll be back in a moment," and he flew down the path, throwing back a kiss to the dear old mother. He was a boy again, full of the joy of early youth.

Out under the trees he ran, looking here and looking there; a glance at the great apple tree where the big swing used to be; through the little grove of plums where the hammock always hung; past the rustic bench at the foot of the elms. Not there! Ah, she must be under the grape arbor by the hedge. On again. He saw something white glimmer through the vines; she was there. Parting the leaves, he rushed with a glad cry to embrace her.

"O-h-h-h!"

"The dev—"

"Why, Egbert! is it you? Mr. De Danderly, this is my brother."

Knew When He Had Enough.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Edward Gowens, employed by Shivers & Moffett, Camden, was called to his home suddenly yesterday afternoon.

He returned and informed his employers that a babe had been admitted to his family.

Shortly afterward the telephone summoned him to his home, and when he returned he found two more children had been added to his family.

He waited around home, and another, the fourth child, made an appearance.

He then returned to work and asked his employers not to answer the telephone again.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

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THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO.
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1892.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

EXPOSITION—Open from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
THE HAGAN—"Superba."
OLYMPIC—"The Lost Paradise."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Dazzler."
POPE'S—"Capt. Herne, U. S. A."
HAVLIN'S—"Pulse of New York."
STANDARD—"A Kentucky Girl."

MATINEES TO-MORROW.

THE HAGAN—"Superba."
OLYMPIC—"The Lost Paradise."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Dazzler."
POPE'S—"Capt. Herne, U. S. A."

▶ Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for Missouri: Fair, followed by showers in northern portion Wednesday night.

□ A marked area of low pressure is central in Montana, but has yet developed no rain. The temperature has risen very decidedly in advance of the storm, the change being most marked in the Dakotas. The area of high pressure has moved to the Upper St. Lawrence Valley and lower lakes, where a decided fall in temperature has occurred. Heavy showers are reported from Eastern Tennessee and North Carolina. Fair weather still prevails throughout the central valleys.

Weather forecast for thirty-six hours, beginning at 8 a. m. to-day, for St. Louis: Fair; warmer to-night; probably cooler Wednesday night.

ACHILLES HILL is out of the sulks and into the fight.

PECK did not get a pint of comfort out of Hill's speech.

PERHAPS Benjamin Harrison will slip in on Uncle Jerry Rusk's butter bacteria.

SENATOR HILL did better than merely declare himself a Democrat yesterday; he proved it.

BLAINE and Reed ought to get into the ice-wagon before the autumn becomes too chilly for that kind of a mount.

THE next time the Grand Army goes to Washington it will do well to put three days' rations into its knapsacks.

THE Republican claim that the McKinley bill cheapened sugar might stand if it were not for the grocery bill.

THERE is as yet no charge that Mr. Schweickhardt has overburdened the air in Forest Park with limburger, but he can do so if he wants to.

THE Java prophet who is paid every year "for not predicting a tidal wave" should be secured for service in this country by the Republican National Committee.

THE Republican leaders, having so recently gone a-wild-catting with the funds [illegible] the Federal Treasury, may well pretend [illegible] be alarmed at imaginary Democratic [illegible].

[illegible]NATOR SHERMAN is a bold man. He [illegible] been to the Ohio State Fair. Mr. Sh[illegible] is not among those Republican sta[illegible] who are ashamed to look a farmer in the face.

IT looks as though Boss Platt had committed another blunder by permitting himself to be "placated." The indications now are that he has placed himself in position to again contribute to defeat.

THE veterans in Washington could better afford to submit to the extortionate charges of hotel-keepers if it were not for the exactions of those disinterested patriots, Pension Agents Dudley, Leman and Tanner.

IT is said that army officers have obtained a good deal of information from militia reports this year. No doubt the war facts from the bloody fields of Pennsylvania have been of great service to the regular army.

THE hardest blow that Peck has received is the cut from his old friend and political patron, Senator Hill, who stamps upon his labor report and classes him with "skillful statisticians, capable of juggling with figures."

GEN. WEAVER is making himself ridiculous by claiming everything in and out of sight, but as this is a year of surprises the People's party may win respectability by casting a vote so large that it will cease to be the third party.

THOSE modest manufacturers in New York who raised the wages of their employes becaused they were "enabled" to do so by the McKinley law, are breathing easier now that the evidence of their philanthropic spirit has gone up in smoke. These gentlemen have always been noted for an idiosyncratic disposition, but never before were they accused of modesty.

FUSION.

The duty of Democrats everywhere is to do the most effective voting they can against McKinleyism and the force bill or against the electoral and State tickets of the party which supports those policies.

The Populist party is as fully committed against these policies as the Democratic party is, and wherever a fusion of these two parties on one electoral ticket can prevent electoral votes from going to Harrison, it is the plain duty of Democrats to give the fusion ticket a hearty support. Fidelity to principle cannot be manifested by voting straight for Cleveland electors where such voting can only insure the electoral votes of a State to Harrison. Every Democrat who votes thus is really helping to elect Harrison over Cleveland.

In Kansas and several States which went for Harrison in 1888, a large majority of the voters are now against him, but their opposition can be made effective only by uniting it on one ticket. The election of a Populist delegation to Congress and of Weaver electors in such a State would be as distinctly a defeat of the Republican party as a straight Democratic victory could be, and it might elect Cleveland by throwing to Weaver electoral votes which would otherwise go to Harrison and elect him.

It is not strange that every sensible Democrat in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Nevada recognizes the Populist voter as a political half-brother, at least, in this contest. The party loyalty that insists on a straight Cleveland ticket where it can only help to elect Harrison, is half-brother to idiocy. No Democrat need fear that his own party will suffer through the success of the Populist party in carrying Republican States with Democratic assistance. A new third party born in the West and standing on a platform more than half Democratic and wholly anti-Republican, should be welcomed by Democrats as a new power for good in our politics, a menace only to the party of plutocracy.

JUDGMENT BY RECORD.

As Senator Hill clearly pointed out in his Brooklyn speech a party should be judged not so much by the specific wording of its platform and particular utterances of its leaders as by its attitude defined in its record and the general principles which control its profession and conduct.

Although the conventions and leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties have fairly outlined their principles and purposes, points of criticism may be found in sentences framed in the rush of work or words uttered in the heat of conflict but, fortunately, they may be interpreted aright in the light of records. To the intelligent citizen the important thing is the drift, the trend of a party, the end to which it is working, and this is revealed in the record.

The Republican record shows a constant drift towards plutocracy. So gradual has the movement been that it is difficult to realize the change that has taken place in the party's attitude. Under the selfish influences and demands of the privileged interests it has built up by discrimination, its policy of protection has changed from a temporary expedient to be gradually abolished, to a permanent course of government. Privileges granted ostensibly in behalf of the whole people are to be made permanent for the benefit of the favored few in exchange for political support and pecuniary aid in carrying elections. The force bill is the capstone of the plutocratic arch which the Republicans are constructing.

On the other hand the record of the Democratic party shows it to be in favor of the abolition of all special privileges and firmly adhering to just taxation, perfect equality for all under the laws and the strict preservation of the right of local self-government.

Between a party drifting into government for and by a privileged plutocracy and a party pledged to just government for and by the people patriotic citizens should find no difficulty in making choice.

SILENT CANDIDATES.

The Republicans of Massachusetts hatl nominated for the Governorship a man who can't make a speech. We are informed that "he is a plain business man without pretension to being an orator." We are also told that the party leaders have decided not to enter into a discussion with William E. Russell, and "so it is not expected that Candidate Haile will attemp the impossible task which broke Col Allen down."

It is a new thing for a party to confess that it is an impossible task to defend its policy on the stump. Time was when the party of Lincoln clamored for a chance to explain its principles. Every candidate was expected to be a star of the stump, and usually he was. But in these days "plain business men" are put forward who either have no intellectual capacity or who sensibly refrain from defending an indefensible cause. They rigntly think that if Mr. McKinley has nothing but buncombe and cheap sophistries to offer their wisest course is to rest upon their personal character and let party principles take care of themselves. It is a sign of decadence more significant than any other that has yet appeared.

Political principles are developed only by discussion. They do not steal into the public consciousness and conscience. If a party has principles really worth emphasizing and advertising there will be no dearth of men eager to proclaim them. And as long as they retain their validity and vitality all the arts of oratory will be engaged in their service. The absence of oratory is the sure sign of the absence of principles.

Nobody of sense will pretend that the Republican speakers of the present day are orators or even logical on the stump. Not one of them has tried to present his subject clearly. Not one but has made an ignominious failure. The managers of the party are alive to the fact, and therefore there are flambeau displays and bicycle parades, children's parties and petticoat clubs, with which spectacular and catchpenny tricks they hope to make head against the tide of thought which threatens to engulf them. A party which has nothing better than these to offer cannot be far from dissolution and death.

THAT is a very pretty Republican cartoon in which Candidate Harrison is represented in the act of waving off the pest-laden vessels at New York, and in which the steamship companies are displayed as greedy organizations, bent on the destruction of the people of the United States. The fact that Mr. Harrison has always been the friend of greedy steamship companies, and has been willing to put his hands into the people's pockets for their benefit, appears a little inconsistent with this campaign work of art. But cartooning is a great help to the Republican cause. Just now, when cholera has not broken out much in this country, it is a fine thing to show up Mr. Harrison in the act of keeping it out. Should it finally spread and carry off 200,000 or more persons, no doubt another cartoon will be brought out, showing how Mr. Harrison, by making no indiscreet haste in keeping out the pest, has so stimulated the casket industry that wages in all manufactories of funeral goods have been doubled.

WHEN the question of renewing Schweickardt's privilege of keeping a bar in Forest Park was before the Municipal Assembly the POST-DISPATCH represented the people in protesting against such a violation of law and popular rights. In defiance of these considerations the privilege was granted. If Schweickardt's pull with the "push" combine was strong enough to enable him to secure a liquor-selling monopoly in the finest park in the city it is certainly strong enough to get him the privilege of locating his bar where he pleases and carrying out his contract as he pleases. To free their park from Schweickardt and his bar outrages the people will have to free the city from the "push" combine.

THE Republican leaders in this State are squirming under the exposure of Republican misrule, and accuse the Democrats of reviving old and bitter animosities and issues. Who is responsible for it? When Maj. Warner painted the glories to which Missouri would attain under Republicanism and drew a false contrast between Democratic and Republican administrations he invited reply. He and his supporters must abide by the damaging issue he has raised.

SENATOR HILL disposes of the talk about increased wages in the State of New York when he declares that the Democratic party would be entirely content to permit ery w o rkingman whose wages have been increased since the passage of the McKinley bill to vote the Republican ticket if our opponents will consent that all those whose wages have not been increased shall vote the Democratic ticket.

ANARCHIST BERGMANN has properly been put where he cannot exercise the privilege of "removing" citizens. Capitalist Frick, however, is still free to exercise the special privilege of robbing the people and driving his workingmen out to starve under the muzzle of Pinkerton's rifles.

SECRETARY NOBLE admits that "we have got to get every Republican voter out to the polls or we will be whipped in the coming election." The result in Vermont and Maine indicates that this is a hopeless task. "Republicans do not go to the polls in as great numbers as they did formerly."

IT is remarkable that any New York business man who is so prosperous as to be able to increase the wages of his employes should require a pledge that his name be not mentioned. Business men in other States would delight in an opportunity to let people know of their advancement.

COL. FRANK HATTON is out with another explanation of Republican losses in Maine. They were "due to a lack of interest." Precisely; vote buyers had little interest in votes they could not buy with safety, and hence the purchased vote fell off.

ONE of the most disastrous conflagrations that East Carondelet has had for a long time occurred yesterday. The handsome and imposing beard of Constable John Pulse was almost totally destroyed by fire. The fire was started by a lighted match which the Constable carelessly threw among his whiskers. Smoke was seen issuing from them and flames soon broke out. The strong wind blowing at the time fanned the blaze. An alarm was given and a stream of seltzer was soon playing upon the conflagration. But it was not brought under control until the beard was practically consumed. There was no insurance on it, but the constable at once removed the debris and razed the remains preparatory to growing a new and finer one.

IT isn't exactly pleasant to read that there is a real estate boom in Jerusalem brought about by the new railroads of the Holy Land and that a railroad is shortly to cross the Valley of Hinnom and pass near the Pool of Bethesda. Col. Bob Ingersoll may yet be the owner of various Jerusalem corner lots.

A QUARANTINED ship's passenger calls attention to the fact that though Bacon wrote an essay on "Travel," he never crossed the Atlantic. Perhaps the philosopher had determined to visit America in a year when the cholera had left its Asiatic abode, and he had too great a head to carry out his scheme.

"COOL weather and cleanliness draw the teeth from the cholera scare," says a Pennsylvania writer. Perhaps the cholera scare has been worse in Pennsylvania than elsewhere. A cholera scare with teeth is not at least reported from any other quarter.

AN American doctor in St. Petersburg having cured ninety out of ninety-two cholera cases we shall doubtless find in our American cities American doctors who will save 100 of every 100 of their patients when the epidemic has got fairly started.

IF the majorities "rolled up" by reporters of political meetings during a presidential campaign were always to materialize it would make us a census that the American people would be proud of.

THE St. Louis burglar who took a Bible along with his other plunder may have had some curiosity to see what the good book says about coveting a neighbor's goods.

HAD it not been for the McKinley bill those six East Tennessee babies that were born on the same day of one mother would have been merely twins.

SOME of the local campaign orators need to be reminded that soiled "chestnuts" are not good political arguments.

THE esteemed *Republic's* "cleaning-up day" will not do. Every day should be a cleaning-up day.

THE shotgun policy is every way the best for the suburbs in a burglarious season.

DID the Chinaman marry the Chicago girl because he admired her little feet?

HARD to swallow: That 800,000,000 pills are made in Philadelphia every year.

WILL the Grand Army squeeze the Government for Mr. Lemon?

THE shotgun is a policeman that wakes up at the right time.

The Obvious Reasons.

From the New York WORLD.

The *Tribune* says "there are obvious reasons" for the loss of one-third the usual Republican majority in Maine.

Among the reasons it mentions "the Australian mode of voting and the absence of Mr. Blaine's inspiring leadership and eloquent voice."

No doubt the law securing to voters freedom from spying and bossing and greatly re stricting the operations of vote buyers contributes to Democratic gains. That has been the effect of the Australian system everywhere. And this accounts for the cry already heard among the Republican "fine workers" in Vermont and Maine for a repeal of the reform law. They resent its interference with their trade and their power.

No doubt, also, Mr. Blaine's friends resented the manner in which he was forced out of President Harrison's Cabinet and the humiliating rejection of his name at Minneapolis.

Mr. Blaine's friends are not confined to Maine.

But there are other reasons for the great slump in Maine equally "obvious." They operated in all the other States in 1890. They carried New York, Massachusetts and Iowa for the Democrats last fall.

These reasons are found in the Republican record for the past four years. This is what cut down the majorities in Vermont and Maine, and will elect Cleveland in November if all Democrats do their duty.

Acid Prevention of Cholera.

From Science.

In previous epidemics the value of sulphuric and sulphurous acids as preventives was demonstrated, and when Koch discovered his comma bacillus he also noted that its cultivation was possible only in alkaline media, and that acids destroyed it. In corroboration of these findings, Niemeyer, who wrote long before anything of this nature was known, records that the ileum, or lower small intestine, is the main seat of the pathological changes caused by cholera. This lower small intestine is the most alkaline and the farthest from the normally acid stomach. The large intestine, being acid, does not suffer.

No More Use for Kittery Navy Yard.

From the Chicago Times.

Apologists for the setback received by the Republicans in the Maine electon explain that the result was caused by the Australian ballot law. The confession is significant to those who know how potent a factor the Kittery navy yard has been in Maine campaigns.

How Maine Went.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

We shall have to change that ancient campaign lay to

Maine went thinly
For Mr. McKinley.

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

[No matter written on both sides of the sheet can appear under this head.—ED.]

Incompetent Motormen.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I have time and time again seen electric cars stopped by simply reversing the power, and that, too, when going down that very hill on Russell avenue. It stands to reason that if the negligent motorman had reversed his power he would have slackened the speed of his car and avoided the awful occurrence. But instead of this, he lost his head and by mistake turned on the full power. It disgusts me to see men stand up and say the affair was unavoidable, especially that policeman, who never pays a fare on any car. The men on the other cars all expected just such an occurrence as that which happened at Ninth and Russell. They, to a man, condemn the company's action in placing such "green" emigrants in charge of a motor. I hope to live to see the day when motormen, like engineers, must pass an examination or in some other way show their competency to manage a motor.

B. C., JR.

Craps Dens.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

After reading of the killing of two men in low craps dens two Saturday nights in succession I am sure there are hundreds of mothers and wives who would be benefited by the closing of such hell-holes, especially among the colored people. Though frequented by many whites, the families of the former are the greatest sufferers. It is almost impossible for respectable women to pass on Eleventh street from Franklin to Washington avenue without being accosted by the hoodlums that frequent the dens situated between those avenues. Though patrolled by a double force of police, yet I am told that up to a week ago their presence did not check these thievish games. I hope the POST-DISPATCH and all Christian wives and mothers will assist in closing all such immoral resorts throughout our city.

A SUFFERING MOTHER.

The City Hospital.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I went to the City Hospital Thursday, Sept. 15, with a very sore leg, and was there until Monday, Sept. 19, and never had a drop of medicine or anything done for my leg. I think such a place should be looked after at once.

G. M. N.

BOIES WILL SPEAK.

Iowa's Democratic Governor to Make Two Speeches in Missouri.

ARRANGEMENTS UNDER WAY TO GIVE HIM A MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION.

Movement in the Twelfth Congressional District to Have Ed Devoy Make the Race Against Congressman Cobb—Important Committee Meetings Called for This Evening—Maj. Warner Here.

Chairman Harvey W. Salmon of the State Democratic Executive Committee received a letter this morning from Gov. Horace Boies of Iowa, accepting the invitation extended him to deliver a couple of speeches in Missouri. He will deliver the first at Macon City in Macon County, Oct. 18 and at some point yet to be selected in Congressman Dockery's district the day following. It is considered very probable that this speech will be made at some point in Caldwell County.

In his letter to Maj. Salmon Gov. Boies speaks very confidently of the outlook. He is satisfied that the Democrats will carry the country and make a splendid showing all around for the party. The State Committee will see that Gov. Boies receives a handsome reception at both speaking points in this State. The Democrats in both localities will turn out in force and give him as grand if not a grander reception than he ever received in his own State. Much good is expected of his speech at Macon. That county is rich in mining interests and many miners are employed there. These men all like Gov. Boies and the action of the State Committee in having him speak there will, Maj. Salmon is sure, be appreciated. The Republican leaders have been working hard to get miners for Warner, but the Democratic Committee now seems satisfied that this arrangement will be frustrated.

A Big Deal On.

The State Committee of the People's party of Indiana will meet to-morrow at Indianapolis, and Chairman H. E. Taubeneck of the National Executive Committee received an urgent call by wire this morning, requesting his presence at the meeting. When a POST-DISPATCH reporter called on him this morning he was busy packing a large yellow valise with telegrams, campaign literature and letters bearing postmarks of Indiana, Illinois and Georgia. When he was asked what the object of the Indiana meeting was he replied: "Now, I have an idea, as several members of the National Committee will be in attendance, but I will give out nothing for publication as yet. I will say that there is a big deal on and if I chose to make it public I could create a sensation in every close State in the Union, and several other States that are not considered doubtful. There is a gigantic deal going on in three States, but I will not give out the names of the States or the nature of the scheme being worked. It will come to light in two or three weeks, and then I will be prepared to give out some startling information, but I do not care for the sensation to originate in the People's party headquarters, and it won't if I can help it. I will probably be able to talk more freely when I return from Indiana, but not now." Mr. Taubeneck was rattled, and during the conversation he nervously clutched the Indiana telegram urging his immediate presence at Indianapolis.

The People's Party State Convention will be held in Wyoming to-morrow and the State Committee of Indiana will have a hand in naming the ticket, as the Populists claim Wyoming by a large majority.

Ed Devoy to Run for Congress.

The anti-Cobb Democrats in the Twelfth Congressional District have brought out another candidate against the present member, who aspires for re-election. The new candidate is Col. Ed Devoy, who has been a conspicuous factor in Democratic politics in this city for the past twenty years. He is a coal and coke merchant and his friends claim he will be more generous than Cobb in putting up the munitions of warfare. Though he has been anti-Noonan for years some of Noonan's political workers have joined in the movement to have him make the race.

When he was seen to-day in his office Mr. Devoy said: "Some of my friends have been talking about running me for Congress, but really I know nothing further than that. I have not given any encouragement to any of them, nor have I said I would be a candidate. If the convention thinks I can be elected and ought to be nominated, I would give the matter some serious consideration, but just now you can say that I am not running for anything. Just let me say that I am for every Democratic nominee from President down to Constable."

The anti-Cobb members of the Twelfth District Democratic Committee have been doing considerable caucussing of late and declare to-day they will defeat him for renomination and give the place to Mr. A. C. Church or somebody else. To-night the general committee will hold a meeting in the rooms of the Hendricks Association to fix the time for the primaries and convention. Chairman Walsh said to-day that the announcement that the committee was to meet in the back room of Cronin's saloon was unauthorized. "We will meet to-night at the Hendricks Club and the doors will be open for all comers."

Central Committee Plans.

The Democratic City Central Committee will meet this evening, and unless there is a change in the programme the dates will be fixed for the primary election and convention. The understanding this afternoon was that the primary would be called for a week from next Friday, and the convention held the next day at Uhrig's Cave Hall.

The Republican City Committee will also meet to-night to discuss the arrangements for the primary and convention. The committee will also take up the charges against Central Committeeman Charles Claudius, who at the last meeting gave his proxy to a friend named Niemann. Claudius is charged with having circulated the report that the Republican City Committee is dominated by the anti-Catholic society known as the A. P. A. Another charge is that Claudius worked openly at recent elections for Democrats.

Stone Coming Here.

Col. W. J. Stone will be here Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, but will remain only two hours. At 9 o'clock he will take an Iron Mountain train for De Soto, where he will speak in the afternoon. The Jefferson County Democrats have arranged to turn out in full force and give Stone even a greater reception than was accorded him in Saline County last week. The Jefferson County committee has sent invitations to all the State committeemen to attend, and if he can spare the time Maj. Salmon of the Executive Committee will accompany Stone.

During Fair week Col. Stone will remain in this city and arrangements are now under way for big meetings in South and North St. Louis.

Vest in Franklin County To-morrow.

To-morrow the Democrats of Franklin County will turn out in full force to attend the rally at Washington. Senator Vest is billed to speak there, and the County Committee has made arrangements to accommodate a large gathering. The Tenth District Convention which was to have been held there to-morrow has been postponed one week owing to the ruling of the Attorney-General requiring primaries in the city portion of the district to be held under the Ryan law. Notices will accordingly have to be published and two polling places opened in each ward for the selection of delegates.

Nominated a Straight Ticket.

CLAYTON, Mo., Sept. 20.—The Democratic County Convention of St. Louis County was called to order shortly before noon yesterday by Hon. Charles Costello of Florissant the Chairman of the County Committee. A permanent organization was effected and speeches were made urging the selection of a straight ticket despite the 1,700 Republican majority in the county. The following ticket was nominated: Ernest Maerschell, Sheriff and Collector; John Hetzel, Treasurer; R. H. Stephens, Jr., Prosecuting Attorney; W. E. Johnson, Surveyor and Road Commissioner; Charles Costello, Public Administrator; and John Watkins, Assessor. Strong resolutions were adopted indorsing the National and State Democratic tickets. This is the first straight ticket put up by the County Democrats in eight years.

Political Notes.

The Republican City Central Committee has opened a registration office at 1127 Chestnut street.

The Eighth Ward Harrison and Warner Club will hold a meeting at Louis Jost's Hall, Florrisant and Gano avenues, to-morrow evening.

The Waiters' Democratic Club has decided to turn out in full force Thursday evening next to attend the demonstration at Uhrig's Cave, given by the Young Democracy.

The Carondelet Democrats have selected William B. Lange, Daniel S. Leary, E. R. Southard and Louis Schrempp as delegates to the Tenth District Convention.

The Sixteenth Ward Democratic Club will meet to-morrow night at Kohmann's Hall, Twenty-second and Madison streets. Speeches will be made by Gov. Campbell, Chas. James and Frank Estes.

Senator E. F. Stone, Jesse A. McDonald, E. C. Slevin and others will speak to-morrow evening at the meeting of the Twenty-sixth Ward Democratic Club at Taylor avenue and North Market street.

The Warner Barthold Club of the Seventh Ward will meet at Union Capital Hall, Seventh street and Allen avenue. Messrs. Filtcraft, Zachritz, Ziegenhein and Neudorf will deliver addresses.

The George G. Vest Young Men's Democratic Association will have an open meeting to-morrow night at Tenth and Olive streets and speeches will be made by Congressman Seth W. Cobb and Frank Estes.

The Business Men's Democratic Club will hold an important meeting at their headquarters, 702 Olive street, this evening. It is expected that every member shall attend, as matters of considerable interest will be considered.

The Central Democratic Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward meets to-morrow night at Taylor avenue and North Market streets. Speeches will be made by Senator E. F. Stone, E. C. Slevin, Jesse A. McDonald and others.

The Business Men's Democratic Club will hold an important meeting to-night at 702 Olive street when final arrangements will be made for the rally to be held Thursday night under the auspices of the Young Democracy at Uhrig's Cave. An immense meeting is anticipated.

A meeting of the Fourth Ward Democratic Club will be held at their headquarters, 1403 North Eighth street, this evening. The following speakers will be present: Hon. John J. O'Neill, Judge Chester H. Krum, Patrick M. Staed, Robert H. Kern, Judge Geo. W. Anderson, Jesse McDonald, Maj. O.

The Republican Club of the Sixteenth Ward held a largely attended meeting last evening, at Teutonia Hall, Twenty-second and Montgomery streets. Over fifty citizens of the ward were enrolled as new members. Preparations were made for a big rally and flag raising Monday evening next, for which occasion prominent speakers will be secured.

The Fourteenth Ward Democratic Club will meet this evening at 1205 North Jefferson avenue, to elect delegates to the convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs. The Fourteenth Ward Club is a member of the national organization, and proposes to be represented at the convention. Prominent speakers will address to-night's meeting.

The Twenty-sixth Ward Republican Club will meet to-night at Kicker's Hall, Newstead avenue and North Market street. Several speakers will attend and help enliven the proceedings. Mr. A. O. Terry, one of the leading members of this club, who has been urged to make the race for Congress against O'Neill, has announced that he will not be a candidate.

The Democrats of the Eighty-fifth Precinct of the Sixteenth Ward held a large meeting last night at 2334 Mullanphy street and organized a club with the following officers: J. D. McGrath, President; J. S. Noonan, Vice President; P. J. Fitzgibbon, Treasurer; W. J. Cohen, Secretary. Another meeting will be held to-night at Twenty-third and North Market streets.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C.—State your question more clearly.

SUBSCRIBER.—Tom Allen never fought Jem Mace.

CRANK.—The solution of puzzles is not given in this column.

SUBSCRIBER.—Sullivan and Corbett fought in a 24-foot ring.

READER.—If you are a native you can aspire to the presidency.

SUBSCRIBER.—Mathematical problems are not solved in this column.

G. R. R.—No one is obliged to will any of his property to the State.

SUBSCRIBER.—No woman ever went over Niagara Falls in a barrel.

SIX FEET.—Judicious gymnastic exercise would benefit, not injure you.

W. D.—The St. Louis public night schools will open the first Monday in October.

READER.—Translations of phrases in foreign languages are not given in this column.

BRANCH OFFICE.—If the tenancy is from month to month thirty days' notice must be given.

SUBSCRIBER.—Tom Allen picked Sullivan, McAuliffe and Dixon to win and backed all three.

A. H. B.—When ordered up, according to the rules of euchre, the dealer cannot go alone.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.—The gloves used by Jim Corbett when he defeated Sullivan were not destroyed.

W. K.—The son of a naturalized foreigner is eligible to the presidency if he was born in this country.

KICKER.—Under the circumstance named, a government employe can take part in a political parade.

H. W.—Articles left as you describe may be sold after six months for storage, after first advertising them.

FRANK OBENAUER.—The exact time of the Sullivan-Corbett contest was 1 hour, 21 minutes and 45 seconds.

READER.—Translations of foreign languages are not given in this column. Your version is incorrect.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The unabridged edition of "Webster's Dictionary" is more complete than the abridged.

C. W. DUNN.—John L. Sullivan was the champion heavyweight of America, previous to his defeat by Jim Corbett.

G. H. B. P.—Miss Effie Shannon took the part of Phyllis Lee in the Charity Ball. Miss Crossman has appeared in the Charity Ball.

SUBSCRIBER.—The postage stamp flirtation was published in the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH of Feb. 21, 1892. You will find it on page 10.

SUBSCRIBER.—There are twenty-six Protestant burying grounds in the city. You can obtain a complete list of them in the City Directory.

A SUBSCRIBER.—There is no law under which a person can be prosecuted for selling meat of cattle supposed to have had the Texas fever.

SUBSCRIBER.—The letters on the Twelfth street flag stand for Ferdinand and Isabella. The latter name was formerly sometimes spelled with a Y.

READER.—You can get your naturalization papers at any court of record—the civil courts at the Court-house, when they are in session, or at the Four Courts.

MCGINTY.—A great many marriages have been made when the disparity between bride and groom was greater than that mentioned by you, which is but thirteen years.

SUBSCRIBER.—Billy Myer was born in this country and consequently is an American. Tug Wilson weighed in the neighborhood of 158 pounds when he boxed John L. Sullivan.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Robert Mantell and the De Wolf-Hopper Opera Co. have engagements at the Olympic Theater this season. Manager Short does not care to announce the exact date just yet.

SUBSCRIBER.—A person formerly residing in Illinois and who has been living in St. Louis for two years is a voter in Illinois provided it has been and is his intention to make Illinois his place of abode.

W. W.—Charley Mitchell weighed but 160 pounds when he boxed Sullivan in Madison Square Garden, New York City. When he fought Sullivan in France, however, he tipped the beam at considerably over 150 pounds.

ST. LOUIS SKETCHES.

Consul Cahill Suggested Reciprocity to Blaine—Other Good Things.

In 1881, just after the inauguration of President Garfield, the friends of Mr. John F. Cahill urged his appointment as United States Minister to Mexico, and he went to Washington with strong, varied and powerful non partisan credentials for the office. Armed with these and a forcible letter of introduction from Hon. John B. Henderson of this city to Hon. James G. Blaine, then Secretary of State, Mr. Cahill proceeded to Washington bearing under his hat a long-cherished and well-matured project which he conceived while living in Spanish America and developed in the earlier years of his residence in St. Louis while editing *El Commercio del Valle*. This conceit of John F. Cahill is to-day the well-known doctrine of reciprocity.

Mr. Cahill, on being introduced to Secretary Blaine in Washington, in April, 1881, laid before that keen and impressionable statesman, in a two-hours' interview, his plans for the calling of a Pan-American Congress, which he urged upon Mr. Blaine with all the earnestness of which he was capable, pointing out the splendid results that would accrue to all the nations concerned and particularly to the United States, whose leading men would thereby be enabled to enter into direct relationship with the ablest minds of Latin America and establish a basis of mutuality in commercial and social life, destroy the influence exerted by European nations to our detriment and by proper legislation establish the basis of commercial treaties of reciprocity with our continental neighbors.

Jas. G. Blaine received those ideas with favor, took the earliest opportunity to put them into practical effect, and gained for himself fame; but the fact remains that a Missouri man, a citizen of St. Louis, a man who is as able as he is modest, is the author of the Pan-American Congress and of reciprocity with the American Republics.

JAMES J. M'ROBERTS IN SCOTLAND.

From the Glasgow (Scotland) Times, Aug. 30.

Yesterday afternoon an interesting meeting took place in the office of Mr. Patrick Rattray, C. A., at which Mr. James McRoberts of St. Louis, U. S. A., late of Glasgow, was presented with a handsome gold watch and appendages. Mr. McRobers was unsuccessful in business fifteen years ago, but, having succeeded in America he returned to Glasgow, and voluntarily paid all his old creditors in full. The presentation was made to mark their appreciation of his honorable conduct. Mr. Alexander Anderson occupied the chair, and in a neat and appropriate speech referred to the noble example Mr. McRoberts had set by the course he had pursued—an example as rare as it was generous, but one which, he believed, would have an influence in commercial circles which would not soon be forgotten. Mr. McRoberts, in a modest reply, thanked them for their valuable present and good wishes, and expressed the pleasure it afforded him to meet them again in such favorable circumstances.

Editorially commenting on this the *Times* says: "It is believed by many people that 'smart,' if not 'sharp,' practice exists generally in business circles; and others hold that on the whole it is commendable enough. Of course, if a commercial man can be smart and even sharp without being in the least degree unjust, then no harm is done, for to make the most of the present chance is only doing a duty to oneself and one's dependents. Still, that there is much dubious conduct in business is only too well proved by the proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court, whose records are clouded with failures that were not only unwarrantable, but appear to have arisen out of deliberate fraud. But there are many bankruptcies that are clearly both inevitable and honest, and in such cases where the bankrupts have been discharged, they are not necessarily expected to pay a penny more than the amount of the composition. But there are bankrupts who are not content with such freedom from obligation, and there have been conspicuous cases, in which, on success attending future efforts, the full sum has been paid to the creditors, and occasionally with interest. The case of Mr. James J. McRoberts is one in point. Mr. McRoberts engaged in the boot and shoe trade in Glasgow some fifteen years ago, but without success, and his estate only realized a small sum, with which the creditors had to be content. But Mr. McRoberts was by no means content. He went to America, where he was haunted with the idea of moral responsibility. He remembered the story of a case in which the full sum was repaid, not by the bankrupt, who had died, but by his daughters, who assumed the responsibility of their father. Mr. McRoberts resolved to act on the same noble lines. Happily, he flourished in the States, and, as will be seen from a paragraph in another column, he has come home and voluntarily paid his creditors in full. This excellent example of commercial probity, inspired by an example as excellent and more pathetic, cannot fail to have the highest moral results in many commercial quarters. It adds another proof of what, in fact, required no proof, that Scottish commercial business is reared primarily on a basis of honesty and integrity.

"STOP THAT FIDDLE!"

At a recent West End wedding a little incident occurred which added amusement to the other joyful elements of the occasion. When the beautiful service of the Episcopal church began, the leader of the orchestra in the adjoining room thought he would make it more impressive by a mild violin accompaniment, which the audience seemed to rather like, as an agreeable change from the stereotype performance. But the officiating clergyman—one of the old school—did not fancy the innovation, and after satisfying himself that it was going to continue, he stopped short, and said, in the same tone of voice in which he had been reading the service: "Stop that fiddle." It did not stop, because the fiddler did not hear the request. Then the father of the bride exclaimed, in a louder tone: "*Stop that fiddle!*" He did not exclaim loud enough, evidently, as the fiddling continued. Then a lady guest rushed into the orchestral box and screamed, "STOP THAT FIDDLE!" And the fiddler heard and obeyed.

Clerical prejudice against violin accompaniment to sacred offices, is of long standing. Contemporary chroniclers inform us that when the violin was added to New England choirs about the middle of the last century, the Puritan divines bitterly opposed the introduction of "the devil's instrument." They affirmed that it belonged to the ungodly tavern and ungodlier dance, and that to use it in God's house was an insult to Him. Bass-viols, or "bull-fiddles," as the early settlers of the wild West used to call them, were allowed, and even encouraged, under the name of "the Lord's fiddles." And it is said that violins were occasionally permitted, providing the performers would "play them wrong end up"—as in that position they resembled a small bass-viol. But the violin, right end up, finally triumphed, in spite of clerical opposition, so that a pious deacon in Gloucester, writing to his brother in Medford, said: "We have now, thanks to Satan, only a catgut and resin religion." Rev. Dr. Byles of Salem fought the Satanic device as long as he could, but finally had to yield. On the first Sunday after the surrender he rose in the pulpit and said: "We will now fiddle and sing the forty-fifth Psalm."

RESEMBLES WASHINGTON.

One of the odd cards of St. Louis business men is that of the portly manager of the Parisian Cloak Co. It reads as follows:

ALBERT A. AAL,

FIRST IN PEACE.
FIRST IN WAR.
FIRST IN THE CITY DIRECTORY. ST. LOUIS, MO.

A record justifies the second claim, the third an unavoidable distinction thrust upon him by a city directory man, but even warm friends are disposed to dispute the first. Mr. Aal is a man of powerful frame and has actually swayed umpires and decided base ball matches by the intimidating reverberations of a voice which was originally tuned by a tuba bass such as Gilmore's man hides behind nightly.

Gen. Husted Improving.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Gen. Husted is slightly improved this morning, but the change is very little. He passed a fairly comfortable night. His condition is still very serious.

Mr. W. C. Steigers

Will call on merchants wishing to contract for advertising in POST-DISPATCH. Telephone [illegible]

HILL IN THE LISTS.

The New York Senator Opens the Campaign in Brooklyn.

"LOOK TO THE RECRUITS; THERE IS NO FEAR OF THE OLD GUARD."

Peck's Figures Are Not What They Seem—The Tariff Has Increased No Man's Wages—The Force Bill an Important Issue—Cleveland and Stevenson Must Be Elected.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Fully 5,000 people packed the Academy of Music last night to hear Senator David Bennett Hill open the campaign in Kings County. Not since the Cooper Union meeting last fall, at which the Senator spoke, has there been such a demonstration by the New York Democracy. It reminded the leaders present of the stirring times of the Tilden campaign. The Senator's address was interrupted at every telling point by storms of applause. Senator Hill was presented to the audience by Chairman W. C. Coombs, and spoke as follows:

I am reminded of the fact that it was in this edifice, upon a memorable occasion in 1885, that I had the honor of expressing to the intrepid Democracy of Kings County the sentiment, "I am a Democrat," and under the existing political situation, I know of no more appropriate place or presence than here to declare that I was a Democrat before the Chicago convention, and I am a Democrat still.

Your cordial invitation to unite with you in the opening of this campaign could not well be declined, and was accepted with pleasure, coming as it did from a Democratic organization embracing those who, during all my political life, have been among my stanchest and truest friends. The National Democratic Convention of 1892 has passed into history with its record, its triumphs, and its disappointments. The wisdom of its action is not now to be questioned. It was the court of last resort established by party usage as the final arbitrator to determine the conflicting interests and claims of candidates, States and sections, and its decision will be accepted with loyal acquiescence by every true and patriotic Democrat who recognizes the necessity of party organization and discipline and respects the obligations which he assumes in its membership. From this time forward imperative duties are imposed upon us. Factional appeals should now cease, the spirit of resentment should be abandoned; State pride should be subordinated to the general good, real or fancied grievances should be dismissed, personal ambitions should be sacrificed and individual disappointments should be forgotten in this great emergency, which demands from us all the exhibition of a widespread and lofty party patriotism.

Permit me to repeat what I had the honor of expressing to the Tammany Society on the Fourth of July last, before the echoes of our National Convention had scarcely died away, as follows: "Our course at the present time is plain. In the approaching struggle the Democracy of New York should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty to cardinal Democratic principles and to regularly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour." I reiterate those sentiments now.

Political parties are a necessity under our system of free government, but parties cannot exist and accomplish successful results without unity of action, prompt acquiescence in the conclusions of the majority and vigorous co-operation under competent leadership to secure the common object. To this end individual preferences and personal opinions must give way to the judgment of the party councils. The platform in all its essential particulars must be deemed to be the infallible party guide, and the party's candidates are our candidates and are entitled to our fealty. There is no place in honorable American politics for the political guerillas who do not attach themselves to either of the great political armies, but who, while swearing allegiance to neither, criticise them both and fight first on one side and then on the other. I am not assuming to offer suggestions of duty to this class of people, but I am speaking to-night as a Democrat to Democrats who are anxious to subserve the interests of their country, and believe that such interests can best be subserved by the success of the Democratic cause.

THE TWO PARTIES COMPARED.

We are entering upon the twenty-seventh presidential election since the organization of our Government. The good citizen desirous of discharging his full duty in this crisis according to his conscience and his judgment, uninfluenced by selfish considerations, will discover two great parties arrayed against each other, struggling for the control of the Government, and appealing to the people for their suffrages. He will find that one of them has a long and honorable history, its birth dating back nearly to the organization of the Government itself, whose deeds and achievements have been indissolubly associated with the glory of his country, under whose wise administration during the greater part of the first century of its existence the republic most wonderfully prospered; the party founded by Jefferson himself, who enunciated the true principles of government, which have been the cardinal doctrines of the party from that day to the present hour, the party that established the "Monroe doctrine," the maintenance of which has prevented the spread of monarchical forms of government on the American Continent; the party which, under the lead of Jackson, resisted the encroachments of the money power and maintained the rights of American seamen upon the high seas; the party under whose administration the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico were fought and gloriously won, reflecting the greatest renown upon our American soldiery; the party under whose statesmanlike policy the most valuable and important acquisitions of territory were made to our domain; the party that has ever been the bold and vigorous defender of constitutional liberty, protected the rights of the States, upheld the dignity of labor, insisted upon the just prerogatives of the individual citizen against governmental interference and resisted the enactment of arbitrary and unjust sumptuary laws; demanded free and honest elections without Federal bayonets or force bill; which declares that taxation shall be imposed for public and not private purposes; the party that recently gave to the country four years of creditable, economical and honorable administration of the Government; that party—a national party, as broad as the Union itself—now unhesitatingly submits its claims to public confidence, and asks the support of an intelligent electoral. On the other hand the seeker after truth finds another party which is of recent origin, and which was founded upon a sentiment, and came into existence upon a single issue, now disposed of and almost forgotten; a party which, by reason of its principles, has always necessarily been sectional in character, the early history of which, I concede, was praiseworthy, and most of whose leaders were sincere and unselfish men; a party which has outlived its usefulness but refuses to disband, and whose chief cornerstone at the present time is the doctrine that the Government should use its powers of taxation for private as well as public purposes; the party which Greeley, Chase, Sumner, Trumbull and Fessenden founded, but which they all abandoned before their death; which seeks to perpetuate its supremacy by the arbitrary and unjustifiable exercise of doubtful constitutional powers in the enactment of unprecedented Federal election bills; the party that largely controls the wealth of the country, and under whose friendly administration monopolies have been fostered, and the rich have grown richer and the poor poorer; a party that boldly announces the vicious principle that the Government has a moral and constitutional right to build up private industries at public expense, and that has come to rely upon the forced contributions of its beneficiaries to maintain its power; that party now asks for a vote of confidence from the people. This description of the present attitude and purposes of the two great political parties upon the questions of the day is a fair and reasonable one. It is not claimed that the Democratic party is entirely right upon every conceivable subject that divides public opinion, or that the Republican party is entirely wrong. And no one but the most bitter partisan would insist upon so absurd a claim; but we submit that upon the great vital issues of the hour—the material points in dispute—the Democracy hold the vantage ground and more correctly represent the principles and policies which are best calculated to subserve the highest interests of the whole country. It may be truthfully conceded that the masses of all parties are sincere in their convictions, and that the differences which exist among us may be largely attributed to different methods of reasoning, different habits of thought and different educational acquirements.

If I were asked to define the fundamental difference between the two parties I should state that one believes in a strict construction of the Federal Constitution and the other in a loose one. One party believes that the general Government's powers should be confined to those which are specifically granted, and that nothing can be done under the "general welfare" clause except the exercise of those functions which are incidental and necessary to the carrying out of the expressed powers, while the other believes that under that clause the powers of Congress are substantially unrestricted and limited only by its wise discretion. This radical diversity of views cannot well be reconciled. It cannot be wholly decided by the courts, as it involves the spirit more than the letter of the constitution, and in the end it must be determined largely, as a matter of policy, by the people themselves in their sovereign capacity. Starting out with different views of the Constitution, the two parties naturally have enunciated different theories of government, upon the all important subject of Federal taxation. A division upon the tariff question was inevitable. It is not a new question, but is as old as the country itself, although it has assumed different phases at different periods of our history. Concisely stated, what is the position of the two parties upon this question?

THE RIGHT TO IMPOSE TARIFF DUTIES.

I desire to state it fairly. The Republican party advocates the doctrine that the Government has a constitutional, as well as moral, right to impose tariff duties for the purpose of encouraging the building up of private industries by the imposition of duties sufficiently large to prevent foreign competition, irrespective of the question of the needs of the Treasury, while the Democratic party believes that the Government has only a constitutional and moral right to impose such duties as may be necessary to raise sufficient revenue to support the Government economically administered. This is the precise issue squarely stated. There are other ways of expressing the same general idea. Shall there be a tariff for revenue or a tariff for protection? Shall taxation be imposed for public or private purposes? Shall private interests be built up at private or public expense? Shall the whole people be taxed for the benefit of the few? Is taxation is a burden or a blessing to the whole people? These pointed questions serve to emphasize the distinction between the policies presented for our approval. There is an "irrepressible conflict" between them. Both parties cannot be right; one or the other must be wrong.

The consideration of this subject leads to an analysis of the true functions of Government, and it is important to determine where we are drifting. There are some things which must be conceded, because they are too plain for argument, and one of them is that the Government has no constitutional power to enter into private business directly, and what it cannot do directly it cannot or ought not to do indirectly. Its functions are public functions and must be exercised for public purposes. It is an elementary principle that private property can only be taken for public use. The right of eminent domain cannot be exercised in aid of private enterprises. When a railroad company enters upon my land to construct its road it is only upon the theory that its construction is for the public benefit. A water company is permitted to lay its pipes through our public streets only because it serves a public good. Highways are constructed at public expense only because they are public thoroughfares. You are taxed for the support of your court-house, your schools and your asylums only because they are public institutions. This is the correct theory of government, and it excludes the idea that one citizen may be burdened to foster another citizen's private schemes. The Democratic national platform gives forth no uncertain sound upon this subject and correctly states the true position of the party. It denies the constitutional power of the Government to impose taxes for other than public purposes. Let me read the whole of that plank:

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff due it, except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered."

I am not here to apologize for that plank. I am here to advocate and defend it. It correctly and substantially states the Democratic faith. I am aware that a concentrated effort is being made by our opponents to make it appear that a new departure has been entered upon and that our party has abandoned its former conservative position upon the tariff question and assumed another and bolder attitude, leading absolutely toward free trade. I do not so regard it. Some of us might have preferred a little different phraseology, but as a whole it sufficiently expressed our position with reasonable clearness and accuracy. There is usually more than one way of expressing the same general idea and the precise form used is not very material. It is enough for us to know that in every essential particular this plank was embodied in the Democratic national platform of 1876 upon which Samuel J. Tilden was elected President of the United States and having once been ratified by a majority of the American people it is believed that it will be satisfactory to them now.

The Senator then, at some length pointed out the obstacles in the way of presenting the unconstitutionality of a protective tariff law to the courts, and demonstrated how the provisions of the Constitution as well as acts of Congress are often evaded without adequate remedies on the part of the people.

THE POLICY OF PROTECTION.

Passing then to the policy of protection the Senator said:

I have read with care all the arguments urged by the two very able apostles of protection, Gov. McKinley and Senator Aldrich, but I fail to discover that they present a single tenable ground upon which protection, pure and simple, can be constitutionally defended.

Incidental protection, on the other hand, is unobjectionable. Tariffs should be imposed for the express purpose of revenue, and not for any private purpose. We believe in revenue with incidental protection, and not in protection with incidental revenue. In so far as the tariff is necessary to meet the necessities of the Government it may be imposed, and any other benefit which may be legitimately derived from its imposition may, and does, necessarily accompany it. If the burden imposed would operate to prevent foreign competition the benefit is indirect and unobjectionable.

Let me illustrate our position: The Capitol is constructed at Washington not for the purpose of aiding that city, but to provide for the administration of public affairs. We would not unnecessarily construct another Capitol simply to boom Washington real estate. If another was needed to meet the growing necessities of the Government we would construct it, even though it might benefit Washington real estate speculators. A Court-house is constructed in some city or village in every county in the State for the purpose of public justice, and not to build up the municipality, although that may be its ultimate effect. School houses are erected in the interest of public education and not to benefit the street or square upon which they may be located, although that effect may follow. State taxes are collected for the maintenance of our public schools and not for the purpose of either injuring or aiding private schools. So, also, we may safely conclude, that tariffs should be imposed for the direct purpose of revenue only and not to build up private fortunes, or even for the laudable purpose of increasing the wages of private citizens. Whatever the direct effect of such tariffs may be their beneficiaries are welcome to it and no one else is wronged.

The Democratic position is a safe, logical, conservative position. No tariffs, except "for the purposes of revenue only," and then limited to the necessities of the Government honestly and economically administered, is a doctrine which appeals to the good sense and sound judgment of every honest and thoughtful man. With the constantly increasing expenses of Government and the enormous amount of money annually augmenting required by the growing pension list, these tariffs, which must necessarily be exacted to meet these expenditures, will be for many years to come amply sufficient to afford, incidentally, all the protection which the most ardent advocate of the system can reasonably ask. More than this ought not to be conceded to anybody.

In the imposition of necessary tariffs there should be exercised a wise discrimination in the amount exacted and in the articles taxed. What should be placed upon the free list and what should be the most heavily burdened are questions not free from difficulty, and require the most careful consideration. When the Democratic party says that it favors a tariff for revenue only, it means that the proper, main, and only lawful, direct purpose of the tariff is the raising of revenue alone; but this logical and correct position does not conflict with the idea of such incidental advantage as may also be necessary and inevitably received from a revenue tariff. The indirect benefit can not well be avoided, and we do not seek to prevent it, but desire to facilitate it and render it effectual by the exercise of a proper discrimination. We do not mean that in the framing of tariff legislation our sole aim should be to tax such articles as will produce the greatest amount of revenue and shutting our eyes to all other considerations. Extreme men may assume the position upon their own responsibility, but they do not represent the party. It is impracticable to insert a schedule of tariff duties in a national platform, and, therefore, the principles which should govern the adjustment of the details of the tariff can better be ascertained from the tariff legislation which the party proposes. The Mills bill of 1888 and the separate tariff bills passed by the present Democratic House of Representatives indicate in a general way the Democratic position. They show:

1. That the necessaries of life should be substantially free.
2. That luxuries should bear the heaviest burdens.
3. That there should be free raw materials for the benefit of our manufacturers.
4. That the tariff upon manufactured articles should, as a general rule, be larger where similar articles are manufactured in this country than where they are not.
5. That the tariff imposed upon all manufactured articles (other than those which for good reasons are placed on the free list) should equal the difference between the rate of wages paid in this and foreign countries, so far as labor enters into the cost of their production.

THE MILLS BILL.

President Harrison, in his ingenious letter of acceptance, endeavors to place our party in a false attitude by calling attention to the fact that while our platform in 1884, re-adopted in 1888, contained an express plank upon this question of the equalization of wages, yet it was omitted in 1892, and asserts that we have changed our position. I beg to differ with him. There has been no change. It is not always practicable to place in a platform the details of proposed legislation. The platforms of 1884-88 were elaborate and lengthy, and it was desirable to simplify them. General principles were stated in 1892 rather than particulars in 1884. There is no conflict between them. There was no necessity for the repetition of that plank, as the party's position upon it has been evidenced by the Mills bill, which had not been passed before the National Conventions of 1884 and 1888 were held. Parties are to be judged as much by their records as their platforms. We stand not only upon our platform of 1892, but upon the Mills bill, which was the latest general Democratic legislation upon the tariff subject. That bill was as good an exposition of our principles as any elaborate platform could possibly be.

Now, what did the Mills bill disclose upon the question of the equalization of wages? I make the statement, and challenge a contradiction of its truth, that there was not a single manufactured article mentioned in that bill upon which the duty was reduced, upon which there was still left a duty sufficient to represent the difference in wages paid in this and foreign countries for the labor involved in its production. I can safely go further and say that in many instances the duty permitted to remain exceeded this deficit in wages three, four and five times. Therefore, our position upon the question is as clear as the noonday sun, and it required no special plank in the platform to emphasize it. We believe in the encouragement of labor, and are desirous of protecting its interests in every reasonable way consistent with the rights of the whole people. We would not raise a dollar of unnecessary revenue or needlessly increase the tariff a single penny for the express purpose of building up private industries, but in maintaining the duties which must necessarily be collected we would discriminate in favor of American labor and American industries.

If I were asked to define as concisely as possible the whole Democratic policy, I should state it substantially as follows:

"We favor a tariff for revenue only, limited to the necessities of the Government, economically administered, and so adjusted in its application, as far as practicable, as to prevevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies."

These are the cardinal principles upon which the details of all tariff legislation should be based.

Our opponents profess to be much disturbed because we have in our platform denounced "Republican protection" as a fraud. What else is it? It is a fraud for these conclusive reasons:

1. It is secured by a palpable abuse of the taxing power of the Government.
2. It enures to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many.
3. It is based upon favoritism of the worst species.
4. It tends to create fictitious prosperity, to be followed by subsequent business depression.
5. It is deceptive in its promises and unsatisfactory in its results.
6. Its principal beneficiaries constitute a privileged class, and their importunities for governmental aid lead to public scandal and demoralization.

NOT A FREE TRADE PARTY.

President Harrison and all the other great and small advocates of this vicious system diligently seek to create the impression that the Democratic party has assumed a bolder attitude than formerly and become an advocate of absolute free trade. They will not succeed in their strenuous efforts to place us in a false position. It does not follow that because we are opposed to an unreasonable tariff that we favor free trade and the abolition of all custom-houses. We are opposed to a prohibitory tariff. We are opposed to placing a virtual Chinese wall around the country to hamper and restrict the natural laws of trade. We favor a larger commerce and wider markets than at present exist. We are opposed to any governmental partnership with private interest, such as the McKinley bill establishes. We favor legislation for the masses and not for the classes. We favor the protection of labor and not the creation of monopolies. We would encourage and foster labor by relieving it of all unnecessary burdens.

I said in the campaign of 1888, in my opening speech at the Academy of Music, in New York City, that if I believed the Democratic party favored absolute free trade I should not advocate its cause, and I repeat the statement here to-night.

I insist that neither the Democratic party nor I have changed our position upon this question, but that we stand where we have ever stood.

Tariff reform does not mean free trade. Our opponents misrepresent our position now as they have ever done since the famous tariff message in 1887. In that historic message our candidate expressly repudiated the suggestion that he was entering upon a crusade of free trade. He did not demand that our tariff laws should be wiped out of existence. Listen to what he then said:

"Our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended."

Again:

"It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as a source of the Government's income; and in the readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered as well as the preservation of our manufactures."

Again he says:

"But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workingman or the lessening of his wages."

Again:

"The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free-traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration of the public good."

These extracts speak for themselves.

The disastrous defeat of 1888 brought a Republican President and a Republican Congress into power, and two years later, as a reward to those beneficiaries who had so largely contributed to their success, our opponents passed what is known the world wide as the McKinley tariff bill. I do not intend to discuss the details of that measure this evening, as you have heard me frequently upon that subject. The McKinley bill has not ruined the country, nor has it benefited it. It has increased the burdens of the tax-payers and aided many of the monopolies of the land. There is no satisfactory evidence that it has increased our prosperity in any degree, or advanced the wages of a single workingman.

THE EFFECT ON WAGES.

Skillful statisticians, capable of juggling with figures, may assume to have more information than we possess, and may figure out a different result, but I can safely assert that it is the general understanding of the people that the McKinley bill has not increased wages either in New York or elsewhere. It is undoubtedly true that in this State the aggregate amount of all wages paid the year after its passage may have been greater than the aggregate amount paid the year preceding, but that does not prove any increase in the rate of wages paid and only shows that some new industries have been established or additional men employed in others. And it does not appear that such increase has been any more than the usual natural increase occasioned by the steady growth of the State.

It may possibly also be true that there have been a few less strikes during the last two years than during the preceding two years, and this may be attributed to the moderation and good judgment of our labor organizations rather than to the effect of any tariff law. I know this much, that the Democratic party will be entirely content to permit every workingman whose wages have been increased since the passage of the McKinley bill to vote the Republican ticket if our opponents will consent that all those whose wages have not been increased shall vote the Democratic ticket, and upon that basis we will carry the country by 1,000,000 majority. We should not, however, permit our position to be misunderstood. We are not seeking power upon the "calamity" issue, but, with all good sense, we rejoice in the prosperity of the country, and trust that it may continue, but we insist that the country has been prosperous, not because of the McKinley law, but in spite of it. New York is a great and enterprising State; it is rapidly increasing in wealth, population and resources; and, while it is probably true that during the past two years our savings bank deposits have increased, new railroads have been constructed, new hotels built, new buildings erected, fire and life insurance business augmented, and other evidences of a fair degree of prosperity have abounded, these results can no more be attributed to the tariff than to the weather. They are inevitable to the natural growth of the State. This might better be regarded as an evidence of the beneficent effect of the Democratic State administration under whose auspices they have occurred.

The people cannot longer be deceived on this question by the opposition. Public sentiment has made rapid strides during the last few years, and greatly cleared the political atmosphere, as well as brushed aside many plausible, but untenable cobwebs, which have heretofore obscured the discussion. No one need enter into an argument to establish the fact that the tariff is a tax, as the people have learned the fact to their sorrow from the operations of the McKinley bill. Five years ago the cry that "the tariff is a tax" was received with derision and laughter by our Republican friends, but now they are endeavoring to convince us how much they have relieved us from taxation by the abolition of the sugar duty. Pray tell us, also, what has become of the Republican claim, so industriously persisted in, that "the foreigner pays the tax?" The claim has been most thoroughly and effectually exploded, and it is, therefore, evident that the campaign of education has borne its fruits. The plain truth is that this policy of protection can not much longer stand against the tremendous pressure of public sentiment for its abandonment.

THE FORCE BILL.

The Senator then took up the force bill, which he declared to be equal in importance to the tariff issue. In his denunciation of the measure he said:

The bill has been well described as a "menace to liberty"—the liberty of the North as well as the South, the liberty of the black as well as the white, the liberty of every citizen, no matter to what party he may happen to belong. It is conceded that the measure is without precedent in the history of the country. For more than 100 years the Government had been successfully conducted, yet no such measure as this had ever been proposed. The Republican party, in the days of its greatest success and glory, had never ventured to suggest a scheme of this character to perpetuate its power. In those days of its prestige and honor, under honest leadership and with patriotic methods, it appealed to the intelligence, loyalty and emotions of its followers to sustain its supremacy, but not to fraud, force, federal bayonets, or arbitrary procedures against its opponents.

NO FEAR OF NEW YORK.

The speaker then passed to the discussion of State issues, and closed his address as follows:

With this magnificent showing in State affairs, the Democracy of New York may enter the present contest with enthusiasm and confidence.

Fellow-citizens, I need not urge you to the performance of your full share in this campaign. Kings County was never known to falter in its duty. The interests involved demand the greatest sacrifices and our highest and best efforts. It is the welfare of the old Democratic party, which we all love so well, which is at stake.

I plead not for individuals, but for the cause. In a great contest like this men are nothing, but principles are everything. Our candidates represent our principles, and our principles cannot prevail without the election of our candidates. The contest may be a severe one, but so much more glorious will be the victory—if we win. You need have no uneasiness—"the old guard" will do its duty. Look out for the raw recruits. I believe that a large majority of the people of this country are convinced of the rightfulness of Democratic principles and want them to spread. But the election will not win itself—there must be complete organization.

I repeat the injunction I uttered before the Democratic State Convention at Albany in February last: "It is our duty to organize! Organize! Organize!"

With this motto inscribed upon our banner, "Public office is a public trust," supplemented by the other sentiments which I have endeavored to represent to you to-night, "no public taxation for private purposes" and "no force bill," let us close up our ranks and buckle on our armor for the fight with the determination to do all in our power for the triumph of our party and the election of our honored standard-bearers, Cleveland and Stevenson.

JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON.

Correct Styles in Men's Dress Shirts.

Having a resident buyer in Paris and London T. B. Boyd & Co. are always first to bring out the latest novelties in men's wear. Their new styles in Dress Shirts are very appropriate for the V. P. ball. Leave your orders now.

Welch Family Reunion.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 20.—At the home of Alfred Downs, eight miles south of this city, to-day, was held the annual gathering of the Welch family, one of the largest and best known in the county. There were over one hundred people present, including some of the most substantial citizens and farmers of this part of the State. The gathering consisted of descendants of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Welch, who emigrated to McLean County from Pennsylvania in 1833.

CLEAN, CHEAP FUEL.

PITTSBURG CRUSHED COKE.

All sizes—stove, grate or furnace. Save 30 per cent. DEVOY & FEUERBORN, 704 Pine st.

Treating With Indians.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 20.—The Indian commissioners sent out to treat for the lands of the various Indian tribes in the Territory met the Poncas, but as they were not ready to treat yet the commission has gone to treat with the Iowas and Comanches. These tribes are ready to take their lands in severalty, and the negotiations will result in the opening of over two million more acres to settlement.

MUSIC, FLOWERS AND SOUVENIRS AT OUR GRAND OPENING.

GRAND-LEADER
—STIX, BAER & FULLER—

815, 817, 819 and 821
North Broadway,
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WAIT FOR US

In a few days the doors of our Palatial Stores will be opened to the public, and within a bewildering array of *Dry Goods, Cloaks, Shoes, Millinery* and *Household Goods* will greet the eye, artistically and prominently displayed for our magnificent

GRAND OPENING.

It is worthy of notice that every article is just from the hands of the manufacturer, representing the very latest styles and best qualities, and will be quoted at **Lowest Prices.**

WE OPEN SOON.

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GRAND-LEADER
—STIX, BAER & FULLER—

MUSIC, FLOWERS AND SOUVENIRS AT OUR GRAND OPENING.

SUED BY MRS. ORMSBY.

The Courts Will Decide Her Claim Against Lady Cook and Mrs. Martin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—To-day pleadings were presented in the Superior Court in the suit of Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsby against Mrs. John Biddulph Martin, better known as Victoria Woodhull, and Tennessee Claflin. The suit is brought for $1,084, which Mrs. Ormsby claims is due her on a contract by which she was to act as their representative and correspondent in America.

Mrs. Ormsby, who was Miss Mary Frost years ago, is the founder of the Frances Cleveland Influence Club movement. She lives at No. 115 West Ninety-sixth street, this city. She is a niece of Gen. D. M. Frost of St. Louis. Her two cousins, daughters of Gen. Frost, married into the British nobility. One is Lady Molesworth, the other married the nephew of Lord Salisbury. Mrs. Ormsby is a member of the famous woman's society, Sorosis, and Vice-President for New York of the Woman's National Press Association. She is on the Executive Committee of the Universal Peace Union and headed the American delegation to the International Peace Congress at Rome a few years ago.

In her pleading Mrs. Ormsby alleges that in May, 1890, she contracted to act as correspondent and representative of Mrs. Martin and Lady Cook, and she was to receive $125 a month for the service. She acted in this capacity, she alleges, till March, 1891. Only one month's salary was paid. For the balance she is now suing. Mrs. Martin and Lady Cook in 1890 came to America to silence rumors against their reputation. They went to Mrs. Ormsby, she alleges, and represented that they intended to erect with their lavish means a splendid home for women of the press. Mrs. Martin is said to have become quite hysterical in professing her innocence of all the charges made against her and at last succeeded in making Mrs. Ormsby believe she was a much wronged woman. She said she could not go on with the work of building the home if she was to be harassed during her absence in England, and wanted some one in America to set her right before the American public. Mrs. Ormsby being engaged in literary work was persuaded to take up Mrs. Martin's and Lady Cook's defense. On their return to England, it is said, they forgot about the home they were to establish and also the contract for Mrs. Ormsby's services. Before returning to England they had achieved through Mrs. Ormsby one of the chief objects of their visits, the securing of a copy of a scurrilous leaflet attacking Mrs. Martin's private character and removing it from circulation. Mr. Martin, the husband, who is a rich banker in London, had offered a large sum for this leaflet. It so happened that the circulation of the leaflet had been brought up for condemnation at a meeting of a woman's society of which Mrs. Ormsby was a member. She became cognizant of it and denounced its circulation as an outrage upon womanhood the Martins, through her, secured its withdrawal from circulation. Mrs. Martin was in America two months ago in the alleged interest of her candidacy for the presidency and she started a magazine called the *Humanitarian*. She has been on the point of visiting America again the last few weeks, but hasn't come yet. Mrs. Ormsby's case is in the hands of the fighting Attorney Herbert J. Hindes, while Mrs. Martin's interest are watched by the big firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman. Mrs. Martin puts in a general denial of all the allegations of contract and claims. The case has been put on the calendar.

Half Rate

Harvest Excursions

Via the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route, Sept. 27 and Oct. 25, to all Western and Southwestern States. Good for return twenty days from date of sale with stop over privileges. Land pamphlets, map folders, etc., furnished free by company's ticket agents, or H. C. Townsend, G. P. Agt., St. Louis.

A New Alexian Hospital.

The Alexian Brothers have established a new hospital in Elizabeth, N. J., which is built on a plot of ground donated by Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J. As soon as the building is finished Bro. Aloys Schyus of this city will be placed in charge.

VERY BOLD.

They Want Money and Must Have It.

To-morrow 5,000 men's suits of every known material and style, cassimeres, worsteds and cheviots, just such goods as our Broadway competitors are advertising for $15, will go at $10.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin av.

Mrs. Henry V. Lucas, who has been ill since her return from the East on Aug. 4, is still confined to her bed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—In order to correct any wrong impressions amongst our friends and customers we desire to say that we have no connection whatever with the firm of J. & J. Beakey, who failed yesterday. JAMES BEAKEY STOVE CO.
HENRY P. BEAKEY, Treasurer.
EDWD. J. BEAKEY, Secretary.
Main and Washington av.

Buck's Oak Stove For 1892,

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES

will give better satisfaction with soft coal than any other stove on earth. Will keep fire all night. They are well made in every detail. You will certainly be satisfied if you

Try One.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY, 317 N. 11TH.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

Where you can buy at your own price most durable English steel frame, Gloria Silk Umbrella, made to order for $1.75. Pure silk double frame, extra make, at $4. Walking canes made to order. Repairing and recovering in first-class shape and every job guaranteed. 317 N. 11th st.

TRADE MARK.
Linene
COLLARS AND CUFFS.
REVERSIBLE COLLARS & CUFFS.
Rubens, Angelo, Raphael, Murillo.
10 Collars or 5 Pairs Cuffs, 25c., or Sample Collar and Pair Cuffs by mail, 6c.
Reversible Collar Co., 27 Kilby St., Boston.
ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

A. P. ERKER & BRO.,

Opticians, 617 Olive St.,
Two doors west of Barr's.
Spectacles fitted to the sight with greatest care and skill, and frames adjusted to set comfortably. Opera Glasses, Lorgnettes, Thermometers, etc.

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CLEANING, DYEING AND REPAIRING
SUITS CLEANED IN SIX HOURS.

Cleaning.		Dyeing.	
Coat	$1 00	Coat	$2 00
Pants	50	Pants	1 00
Vests	50	Vests	1 00

W. SURBLED,
6 N. 6th bet. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.
Orders by express promptly attended to.

A NIMBLE NICKEL
Invested in a Bar of
WRIGLEY'S SCOURING SOAP
Will Save You a Dollar's Worth of Time.
TRY IT. 5c Pays the Bill.
YOUR GROCER HAS IT.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WHEN in Buffalo stop at the Genesee. Niagara Falls 40 minutes away.

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MONTICELLO Opens Sept. 29. Full and Superior Faculty. Departments for English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Science, Music, Art. Address MISS H. N. HASKELL, Principal, Godfrey, Ill.

Clarets and Sauterne Wines,
Burgundy Wines,
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Wines of Spain,
Wines of Portugal.

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We Neither Adulterate Nor Compound.

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The Local Benevolent Association, will show their public spirit and visit the Exposition to-night.
New Pictures in the Art Gallery.
Every Exhibit in Fine Trim.
The Trout are here and are as pretty as a rainbow.
Everybody pleased and delighted with the great St. Louis Exposition.

Gilmore's One Hundred,
The Greatest Band in the World,
WILL PLAY EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
2 to 3, 4 to 5, 7 to 8, 9 to 10.
Admission, 25c; Children under 10 years, 15c.

IN THE SMALL HALL, GALATEA!
Admission, 10c; Children under 10 years, 5c.

A PLEASANT THEME.

HOME AND THE ONLY M'NICHOL.

How pleasant when the day is done
And weary moments all gone by,
To follow west the settling sun
To home with rest and pleasure nigh;
Away from braving drum and life,
From rockets' glare and noisy shout,
Where joined to little ones and wife,
You shut all envious people out.

Draw now the curtain, light the lamp,
Sit all around the cosy hearth;
Be sorry for the homeless tramp
Who has no resting place on earth;
Give he who passes, chance to view
The bliss which careful foresight gives,
That he may learn to gather too
The substance sweet by which he lives.

The kindest friend you ever met
Will stop far short of Mac's design;
You'll have to meet that being yet
Who'll help you others to outshine.
No wealth of ready cash you need,
But honest wish to settle soon;
Mac's plan is not for selfish greed,
But to mankind to prove a boon.

Wives, maids and widows here receive
What help necessity requires.
Your new home bids your sorrows leave
And peace springs from its sacred fires.
Let not the winter's howling blast
Find you compelled afar to roam;
Accept this chance of rest at last,
And show the world you have a home.

You may wait and wait for fortune to offer better than this. It will not come.

(Trade Mark.) THE ONLY McNICHOLS,
1015, 1022, 1024 Market st.

P. S.—The city has much to show now, but nothing of such interest to everybody as these beautiful household goods, for sale on the lowest terms, at cheapest prices. Furniture, Carpets, Pictures, Lamps, Clocks, Stoves, Dishes, Bedding, Rugs, Portieres, Etc.

INVALIDS' SUPPLIES.
Invalid Chairs,
Abdominal Supporters,
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Crutches and Trusses,
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And all kinds of Rubber Goods.
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FURNITURE, STOVE & CARPET CO.
All kinds of Household Goods sold on easy weekly or monthly payments 50 per cent cheaper than any uptown house. Call and see our large stock and prices.
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Supplies clean towels and soap to offices, stores and buildings, and furnishes towel cases and toilet outfits. The charge for the services is inconsiderable, the convenience great. Estimates on application
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THE PEOPLE: Joe Ott, Anna Boyd, F. T. Ward, Al Hart, John Curran, Max Miller, Amie Wilmuth, Jessie Hatcher, The Great Clipper Quartet.
Theater JAMMED! That Tells the Story. The DAZZLER —BY— COSGROVE & GRANT'S COMEDIANS, Again TO-NIGHT. Get Seats. First Matinee Wednesday.
Next Week—Harry Lacy in the Planter's Wife.

OLYMPIC— TO-NIGHT and During the Week.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Charles Frohman's Stock Company,
From the Empire Theater, New York, presenting the Distinguished American Success,
THE LOST PARADISE.
A Drama in Three Acts, by Henry C. De Mille.
Monday, Sept. 26—A. M. Palmer's Home Stock Co. in "ALABAMA."

HAVLIN'S—TO-NIGHT.
Second Season of C. N. Bertram's
Matinees Thursday and Saturday. The Pulse of New York.
Next Sunday—"A Barrel of Money."

THE HAGAN—TO-NIGHT.
THE WORLD FAMOUS HANLONS —IN—
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. SUPERBA.
Nothing Like It Ever Before Produced
Next Week—Hallen & Hart, "The Idea."

THE STANDARD.
7th and Walnut sts.
MATINEE FRIDAY. SADIE HASSON, A KENTUCKY GIRL.
Commencing Sunday matinee—Edwin Hanford, "The Shamrock."

POPE'S—To-Night
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Spectacular Military Drama,
CAPT. HERNE, U. S. A.
Church Choir, Brass Band, etc. 100 People on the Stage—100.
Next Sunday—"Ullie Akerstrom." [Tele. 1,470.

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Racing Every Day, Excepting Sunday.
COMMENCE AT 2:00 P. M.
EASTERN RACES, 12:45.
Train leaves Union Depot at 1:00 p. m., Main street at 1:05 p. m. Electric cars on bridge.

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DR. SIMMS SAFE ARSENIC COMPLEXION WAFERS
A few days' use will produce that
Blooming Freshness of Youth
That shames the uses of powders and creams. Get the genuine made by Thumler & Co. Warranted perfectly harmless; $1.00 per box.
For sale by
WOLFF-WILSON DRUG CO.,
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Parker's
Headache
Powders
Will
Cure all kinds
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Headache
In 10 minutes.
Price, 10 Cents.

THIS lovely Fall weather, with the sunshine of lingering summer and the bracing, frosty touch of Autumn, is just the kind in which to do your shopping. Soon the rainy days will surely come.

Barr's is the ideal shopping place, too.

Do you know that the bright plaids that combine all the colors that glow in the frost-tinted leaves are to be used for waists and to combine with all the plain materials? We offer you a "special" in these goods.

BOUCLE EFFECTS,

All wool, striped or plaids; look just as well as $1.25 goods. Our price for them only

50 Cents Per Yard

Housekeepers' Special

Is a source of a great deal of pride with us. We enjoy surprising you with genuine bargains.

Roller Towels, all ready for use, that is, made so you can put right on the roller, 3 yards long, and only **50 Cents Each.**

Do you need to add sheets to your store of bed linen?

We have them, all made two yards and a half long, and just as wide as long, at

50 Cents Each.

You never bought the material alone for a sheet at that price before.

PRINTS.

How pretty the prints are this year. Dark grounds of wine, brown or blue, and tiny bright-hued blossoms scattered over them in careless profusion. Hard to tell them from the woolens.

Only 5 Cents Per Yard

At Barr's this week for all the Standard Prints.

If you want to see the greatest aggregation of household articles on the American continent go down in Barr's basement, and while there just get a cup of coffee—two if you like, they will cost you nothing—made in the only

ONE-MINUTE COFFEF-POT

In the world worth taking home. No distinction on account of sex. The husband or sweetheart can have a cup also, for often they are the best judges of the beverages that cheer without inebriating. If you like tea better, we have it also, and a "One-Minute" Teapot also.

Whatever you want you will find it at

Barr's

Sixth, Olive and Locust Sts.

WITNESSES ABSENT.

How Hugh McManus and Philip McKim Escaped Prosecution.

WOMEN WHO GAVE EVIDENCE AGAINST THEM MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEAR.

A Nolle Prosequi Entered in the Case—Methods by Which the "Strong" Hand of the Law Is Frequently Stayed at the Four Courts—No Recourse for the Victims.

Hugh McManus, a prize fighter and ex-saloon keeper, and Philip McKim, who does nothing in particular for a livelihood, were up before the Court of Criminal Correction yesterday morning charged with grand larceny, but owing to the absence of the principal witnesses the case against them was nolle prosequied. The missing witnesses are two variety actresses and wine-room sirens, who are supposed to have got out of town to avoid appearing against the defendants.

The case is one of many cases at the Four Courts where nolle prosequies are entered owing to the absence of witnesses. These witnesses are either intimidated into silence or bought off. By thus tampering with justice the defendants are let off, although it is frequently known that they bribed or intimidated witnesses.

Hugh McManus and Philip McKim were arrested on Sept. 8 on a charge of robbing Stephen Wagner, a saloon-keeper, at Waterloo, Ill., out of $300. Wagner came to town on business Sept. 3, and while taking in the sights he went to Lou Thompson's dive at Sixth and Elm streets. There he met Lizzie Meyer and Carrie Morris, two fixtures in the low theater and in company with Philip McKim he went out with the women to see the town. After going to a number of saloons the party found a resting place at Bothman's saloon at the southwest corner of Seventh and Pine streets. Wagner had absorbed so much liquor by this time that he was helpless and fell into a drunken stupor over a table soon after he entered the place. Hugh McManus had joined the party before Wagner went under. The women's statement of what occurred then was told to Capt. Young and several police officers at the Four Courts, after they had been arrested.

THE MEYER WOMAN'S STORY.

The Meyer woman claimed that when Wagner became so drunk as to be unable to take notice of what was going on around him, Hugh McManus reached inside Wagner's coat and pulled out his wallet. Then he and McKim left the saloon, she stated. She said she followed McManus to the alley back of the Wainwright building, and says she saw him take some money out of the wallet, give $40 to McKim and put the remainder in his pocket. He then threw the wallet in the cellar of the Wainwright building, she alleged. McKim suggested that perhaps the papers in the pocketbook were of value to the man, and McManus she said, told McKim to go into the cellar and get the pocketbook. McKim did so, according to her story, and the party returned to the saloon. The Meyer woman said she did not want to see a man robbed like that and says she told McManus to give him back his money and wallet. He put his hand in his pocket, she states, and took out $100 which he put in the wallet and gave it to her telling her to give it to Wagner. Wagner was then in a stupor and was bending over the table in such a way that his inside pocket could not be got at without waking him up, so she raised his hand and placed the wallet under it. Then the party left him.

When Wagner woke up he discovered his loss and reported it to the police, also giving the names of the women. They were arrested, but on telling their story they were released and McManus and McKim were arrested. McManus got out on bond, and McKim being unable to give bond was placed in jail.

THE CASE IN COURT.

The case first came up Sept. 12 and was continued for defendants McKim and McManus, to Sept. 19, yesterday. The women failed to put in an appearance, and the Deputy Sheriff Genier and Police Officer Wilson, who knows them, made a report, saying they could not be found, as they had left town. As they were the principal witnesses, and in fact the only witnesses on which the State depended to make a case the charge was nolle prosequied. There is no proof to show that the defendants paid the woman to go away until the case was disposed of or frightened them into silence. They are said to be in Chicago and will be back in a few days. If they do Mr. Wagner says he will come to the city and reopen the case.

Steinway Pianos.

Large stock in all cases and styles.

BOLLMAN BROS. CO.,
Western Representatives,
Southwest corner Eleventh and Olive sts.

Society Gossip.

Miss Regina Fishell has returned from her Eastern tour after a delightful time spent in the mountains, seashore and Washington.

Mrs. Van Name and Miss Mary Van Name have returned after a three years' absence abroad, and will be home to their friends at 2117 Olive street for two weeks, prior to their removal to St. Paul, where they will in future reside.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Marmaduke, formerly of Kansas City, are now at home to their friends at 3819 Olive street.

Mrs. T. M. Eba, after spending the past week with the Misses Sheehan, returned to her home in Huntington, W. Va., Sunday evening.

Miss Annie L. Stark of Springfield, Tenn., is visiting the Misses Johnson of 3212 Pine street, on her return from a summer spent in Denver, Manitou, and Salt Lake City.

EVERY housekeeper may be proud of the cleanliness of house, clothes, dishes, etc., etc., if she uses Fairbank's Clairette Soap. It is better and cheaper than anything else.

Gladstone's Adventure.

From the Philadelphia Record.

Gladstone is accustomed to taking bulls by the horns. Throwing down a heifer is quite another matter.

BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

A Lot of Routine Business Transacted—The Park Restaurant.

The Board of Public Improvements met this morning, President Burnett in the chair and all the members present.

The Committee on Street Department was authorized to prepare an ordinance for the improvement of Carr street, between Broadway and Seventh street, with asphaltum, also Jefferson avenue, from Adams street to Market and from Market to Morgan street, with the same material.

Remonstrances were filed against the improvement with asphaltum of Carr street between Seventh and Eighth streets and also Vandeventer avenue from Olive street to Page avenue.

Consideration of the first was laid over until the next meeting and action on the latter indefinitely postponed.

The condition of Vandeventer avenue is such that something ought to be done towards improving it before the wet season sets in. Jas. M. Carpenter and one or two other property owners were present and prevented a remonstrance showing that the owners of 4,100 feet were opposed to it. The communication of the Health Department to the Board relative to butchers throwing their offal into the sewers was reported by the special committee and referred to the Committee on Sewer Department.

Oct. 11 was set as the date for receiving bids for plumbing work at the Insane Asylum and at the City Hospital. The same date was set to give a hearing to property owners opposed to the erection of telegraph poles by the Bell Telephone Co. in the western section of the city. Maps showing the location of all these poles are on file in the office of the Supervisor of City Lighting.

An ordinance was adopted to widen Miami street from Wisconsin avenue to Broadway. The awards were formally made to the lowest bidders on all contracts for street work, which were opened last Friday, as heretofore published.

All bids which were received last Friday for the construction of a large drinking fountain in Carondelet were rejected owing to a failure of the appropriation for that purpose, the lowest bid being $140 in excess of the amount now in the city treasury.

The Skrainka Construction Co. was given a permit to construct a series of private sewers in Union avenue, in De Giverville avenue and in Watchman avenue to drain premises owned by the Bell Place Realty Co. fronting on these avenues. Adjourned until next Tuesday at 10 a. m.

Gen. Fullerton to-day appeared before some of the members of the Board of Public Improvements with a view of ascertaining what steps he would have to take to erect a steam-heating plant on Fullerton place in the western part of the city. Gen. Fullerton represented a company that wishes to obtain a franchise to operate a steam-heating plant in the city.

The Forest Park Restaurant.

The Committee on Public Parks did not make a report this morning to the Board of Public Improvements, as was expected, on the matter of the Forest Park Restaurant. Chairman Fechter of the committee said at the first meeting that he would report after the noon recess, when a small letting was to be made. At the noon meeting the Street Commissioner was not present and Mr. Fechter said he did not care to make a report except at a full meeting of the members. The matter, accordingly, goes over to the next meeting. It was reported that there would be a large crowd of property-owners present to protest against Mr. Schweickhardt's building either on the present site of the old restaurant or on Picnic Grounds No. 1. The Catlin Improvement Co. object to the first and the Olive and Lindell Railway companies to the second location.

Mr. Fechter hopes with the present plans, which provide for a circular stable and do away with outhouses of all descriptions, the objection to the old site will be removed.

The Great V. P. Ball.

Gentlemen have very little time left to order their dress shirts. If you want the correct thing made to fit perfectly, go to Boyd's.

The Musicians' War.

Mr. A. Sturm, the Secretary of the Musicians' Protective Union, said to-day in reply to Mr. Owen Miller's remarks about the trouble over music in the Veiled Prophet's pageant, that the society he represented was chartered under the laws of the State of Missouri as a protective union and was not opposed to organized labor nor did they interfere with any organization of their kind whether below or above their scale of prices. He said Mr. Miller was mistaken if he said the members of their union did any work below the stipulated scale. If the Veiled Prophets saw fit to engage their men for the parade they had good reasons for doing so.

MRS. M. TOBIN, having lately returned from abroad, finding on her arrival that her store had been rented, has accepted a position with the Sonnenfeld Millinery Co., where she will be pleased to meet her friends and customers.

ABOUT TOWN.

ATTORNEY BOB GOODE, representing Valentine Fitte of 17 North Broadway, swore out a warrant yesterday against R. B. Kirby, alleging that Kirby sold Fitte a typewriter for $20 which had been disposed of previously to another party, and that Kirby called and took the machine from Fitte. Kirby is in Chicago.

A STRANGER who put up as a guest at the Union Stock Yards Hotel on Bremen avenue on Sunday night, left yesterday morning before daylight, taking with him a silver watch and some jewelry, the property of guests.

WORD was received by Chief of Detectives Desmond last night from the Cincinnati authorities, that an Italian named Besante Angko, who is supposed to be wanted in this city on a charge of swindling, had been arrested at Cincinnati.

CHARLES LEBERICHT, aged 32, was arrested yesterday on the charge of attempting on Sunday last to assault Minnie, the 4-year-old daughter of Mrs. Frances Bartschmit, of 2801 De Kalb street.

THE Street Department to-day began the work of establishing grades along the Skinker boulevard for the Forest Park & Clayton Railroad Co., which is ready to begin work.

THE police received word last night of the escape yesterday of four boys from the State Reformatory at Pontiac, Ill.

J. AND J. BEAKEY, dealers in stoves and tinware, at 412 North Main street, assigned yesterday to R. E. Baton for the benefit of creditors. The assets are given at $2,0 0. The firm has no connection with the James Beakey Stove Co. of Main street and Washington avenue.

WARRANTS for petit larceny and being habitual criminals were issued yesterday against Thomas Holden and William Willoughby, alias King, a pair of alleged pickpockets arrested Saturday. There is no limit to the terms of imprisonment on such a charge, and the police say that they intend to have similar warrants issued against every pickpocket arrested in the next few weeks.

JULIUS F. LEWIS, charged with fraud, was given a preliminary hearing in the Court of Criminal Correction and held for the Grand-jury. Lewis said he was wanted for horse-stealing in Little Rock, Ark., and that he gave the officials every chance to catch him, but they did not seem so inclined. He then bought large quantities of dry goods with bogus checks and was arrested. He will not be turned over to the Arkansas authorities as he desired.

FOUND HIM OUT.

The Wife of Joseph Rheneberger Makes a Startling Discovery.

SHE LEARNS THAT HE TOOK OUT A LICENSE TO MARRY ANOTHER.

Mrs. Rheneberger Calls at the Recorder of Deeds' Office and Ascertains That Her Husband and Della Ridings of Rushville, Ill., Were Licensed to Marry on Sept. 5.

About 9 o'clock this morning a carriage drew up in front of the Court-house, and a blonde lady, about 30 years old, got out and, entering the building, inquired her way to the Recorder's office and entered the marriage license office. Recorder Hobbs was not in, and she was waited on by Marriage License Clerk Horman.

She promptly made known her business by inquiring if a license had been issued to Jos. Rhinberger. A reference to the records showed that a license had been issued to Jos. Rhinberger on Sept. 5 to marry a Miss Della Ridings of Rushville, Ill. Rhinberger gave Springfield, Ill., as his address. When shown the record the caller took from her reticule two photographs and showed them to Clerk Horman, and asked him if he recognized them. One of the pictures was of a man and the other was that of a tall, handsome blonde, apparently about 20 years old or thereabouts. She was dressed in short skirts and the picture had the appearance as though the original was an actress taken in her stage costume, or else that the photograph was taken in a make-up for private theatricals.

RECOGNIZED BY HORMAN.

Clerk Horman recognized the features of the picture as those of the young woman to whom he had issued the license under the name of Della Ridings. The age also corresponded. The man's picture was also recognized by the clerk as Rhinberger. He informed the woman that they were the same. She then told him that she was Rhinberger's wife. She stated that her husband was absent from home on Sept. 5, and did not return until a few days ago. When he returned she said she showed him clippings from Springfield papers, referring to his having gotten a license in St. Louis to get married. He denied, she said, that he had done so, and she had come, she said, 100 miles to find out the truth for herself.

Beyond the above statement she was reticent concerning the affair and would not state where she lived or who Della Ridings was or how she came by her photograph. She stated, however, that her husband came home alone.

NO RETURN MADE.

No return has been made to the license showing that Rhinberger and Miss Ridings were married. In issuing the license Clerk Horman says he remembers that when he asked Rhinberger, where he lived, where he at first hesitated and then said: "Springfield; it is close by anyhow."

The lady after having attained the object of her mission entered the carriage and was driven away.

LABOR NEWS.

New York Factory Inspectors After the "Sweaters."

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The State Factory Inspectors are preparing for a general round-up of the clothing employers in the sweating districts who have violated the new factory law as amended this year. Several warrants are out for the arrest of clothing contractors who have violated the factory law, and the warrants will be put into the hands of the police to-day. The law provides that no less than 250 cubic feet of air space shall be allowed for each person in any work room where persons are employed between 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 in the evening, and not less than 400 cubic feet of air space between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

IDLE TAILORS.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 20.—Two hundred tailors are out of employment this morning. The Merchant Tailors' Exchange has declared a lockout. A meeting was held last evening at which all but three of the members of the Tailors' Exchange were present. It was stated that notification had been received from the members of the Tailors' Union that a strike would be declared Wednesday if the demands of the union men were not acceded to. These demands were pronounced by the members of the Exchange exorbitant. It was stated that one of the demands called for a raise of 25 per cent in wages. It was also stated that wages were already as high or higher in Denver than elsewhere and that if the demands were acceded to local merchant tailors would not be able to compete with Eastern houses. It was decided to anticipate the strike by declaring a lockout a day in advance. Members of the Exchange declare that they can within ten days fill the places of the locked-out employes, and that they will have the support of the merchant tailors of the United States.

FIRES.

Colorado Ranchmen at the Mercy of Blazing Forests.

NEWCASTLE, Colo., Sept. 20.—Fire is still raging north and east of Newcastle, though a change in the wind has done much to stop its fury. It is not spreading to the north, but seems the fiercest in the east. It has swept to Canon Creek, and is now sweeping up the creek and the ranchmen in the valley are completely cut off from town. It is now known that all the parties of hunters are out of danger, though the ranches have been cleaned up by the fire and thousands of dollars worth of property has been swept away. What were stacks of hay and grain are now smoldering heaps of ashes.

A BLAZE REPORTED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A big fire is reported to be raging in the Seaside Museum, a large building situated in the center of a number of hotels at Rockaway Beach. Assistance has been sent from Far Rockaway. The wires to Rockaway are not in working order and little can be learned of the blaze.

The fire at Rockaway Beach has destroyed six hotels and is still burning fiercely. Two lives are reported lost.

SONNENFELD'S OPENING.

A Big Crowd Delighted by a Beautiful Display.

Sonnenfeld's, southwest corner of Broadway and St. Charles street, had their opening to-day. Their show windows were a whole exposition in themselves, attracting such throngs that it was with difficulty that one could press through the crowd in order to see the beautiful things inside. In the corner window is displayed the great bridge formed of green ribbons and studded with electric lights, over this came the car loads of beautiful things, specially selected by Sonnenfeld's artists to gratify the feminine soul. In another window was represented the world in miniature revolving upon its axis, the countries outlined in jewels and notions. In the third window is arranged two worlds, formed of ribbons and laces and surmounted each by a dimpled cupid, with bows drawn and quivers filled with arrows. Above these worlds the sky is represented studded with electric lights for stars and above them hangs the crescent moon in silver white, outlined with electric lights, making altogether a very artistic display.

Within, everything is in gala dress. There were lovely displays in every aisle, of feminine apparel, dainty silken underwear, hosiery, handkerchiefs, fans, laces and all of the accessories of a lady's toilette. Groups of palms lead the way to the grand millinery parlors, where the army of attendants are busy displaying everything new in millinery art, culled from London and Paris and the East. Among these choice things is found a tiny little French bonnet, with a crown, not larger than a bun, was made of bronze green velvet, the edge finished with Imphian edge, and trimmed with folds and high bows of orange velvet, and curling over the crown an aigrette of Imphian feathers. Another dainty little trifle from Madam Stuart was of gold net, with Marie Stewart effect, with garniture of bronze green velvet and Imphian wings, which are the novelties of the season. A dainty little Virot toque is of black velvet, with tiny little crown of white crystal beads, the bow of black velvet supported on each side by wings of cut jet. Mme. Heitz Boyer is represented by a lovely little confection of green and blue, very Frenchy in effect. The flat crown is of blue velvet, spangled with green metallic daisies, and the narrow brim is formed of folds of moss-green velvet, the garniture of loops made of thick cords of the velvet in the two shades. These are all beauties, and wonderfully low-priced for imported articles, but in the cases are exquisite goods, velvets, ribbons, passamenterie and feathers, with which they may be copied at very moderate cost.

In hats, there is a wonderful display of novelties for fair young faces. In untrimmed hats they show a superb assortment of new importations, selected by Sonnenfeld's own artist in the best European markets. Here are broad felts, bound with a feather edge of marabout or ostrich, matching in shade exactly the felts, which may be had in every shade and color. These chapeaux, when trimmed, will be very effective. One of them in fawn colored felt has the brim slightly bent, the high pointed crown finished with folds of light green satin which show well in contrast to the dark green velvet which forms the crown. In front the Alsatian effect is carried out in rosettes of green satin, with cream aigrettes, and at the back are carelessly laid a cluster of ostrich tips. A beautiful green felt, with the brim crinkled all around, in an indescribable fashion, with large Alsatian bow of brown velvet in front, with high ears; at the back small rosettes of ecru-satin ribbon, and a bunch of autumn leaves blending with the green and brown. A wonderfully stylish confection is a large silver-gray velvet with poke over the face and turned up at one side, the edge is corded with silver and the small crown encircled with rich gold lace; drooping over the front from beneath a high bow of gray satin ribbon is a soft, gray ostrich tip and over the back curls a long plume of the same color. For children Sonnenfeld has the prettiest things imaginable. One, a large, white, felt hat, is simply trimmed in ecru and white cords, a Prince of Wales cockade at the side. A large, brown, felt, is daintily trimmed with narrow white ribbons and frills of white lace. A hat for a young miss has a broad fluted, brim in ecru felt, with stiff, stylish bows of brown velvet confining ostrich tips of still another shade of brown at the side.

An ultra novelty is a hat with a narrow velvet brim underneath, and over it a soft felt hat of a contrasting shade, fluted and crinkled, beneath a band of velvet for the crown, the garniture of plumes. The little turbans, which never go out, will be worn again, as they always are, and come in many new effects as to color and garniture. Among the exquisite novelties imported by this house nothing is prettier than the soft crepe fichus, three and a half yards longs, fringed with marabout feathers. They come in every shade, and when worn about the throat form a tasteful finish to the hat.

MRS. HARRISON

Recovered Sufficiently to Be Taken to Washington.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—President and Mrs. Harrison left Loon Lake for Washington to-day. Mrs. Harrison is improved in health and the doctors decided that her condition would warrant her departure. The entire trip will be made by special train. From Loon Lake to Plattsburg the special train will include a baggage car, a drawing-room car and a sleeping coach from the Pennsylvania Railroad. The party will be in charge of Conductor Wm. McKinney and Engineer George H. Hydock of the Delaware & Hudson company from Plattsburg to Albany. The train will be due at Whitehall at 6:30, but the only stop between Plattsburg and Albany will be made at Saratoga at 7:35, ten minutes for lunch. Arriving at Albany at 9 o'clock the Presidential party will be transferred to the West Shore and at Jersey City the route to Washington will be continued on the Pennsylvania road. The trip will be a fast one, the time between some points being better than that of limited trains.

City Hall Notes.

The appointment of Herman Becker as engineer at the Work-house and Nicholas M. Fleming as temporary clerk in the Coroner's office were approved by the Mayor to-day.

Water Commissioner Holman and Commissioner of Public Buildings Reid were granted short leaves of absence by the Mayor to-day.

Cornet & Zeibeg were served with a notice to-day to repair the dangerous condition of the rear wall of premises, numbered 1321 and 1323 North Seventh street.

Declared Insane.

Philip J. Jackman was declared of unsound mind in the Probate Court and Public Administrator Charles Scudder was appointed his guardian. Jackman is at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital and has $4,000 in bank.

REAL ESTATE INTERESTS.

THE MERCHANTS' RAILWAY TERMINAL CO. MAKE A $275,000 PURCHASE.

A Soap Factory to Be Located on Chouteau Avenue, Between McKenzie and Rankin Avenues—The Pastime Athletic Club's New Grounds—Other Sales.

The Goodwin Manufacturing Co.'s property on Poplar and Randolph streets, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, has been purchased by the Merchants' Bridge & Railway Terminal Co. and the grantor, Mr. George F. Tower, has bought a new site where the soap works of the manufacturing company represented by him in this deal is to be re-located. This transaction has been kept very quiet by all the parties concerned so that Mr. Tower could buy another site for his soap factory and secure the necessary building before probable remonstrating parties could hear what was going on and file objections to the location of soap-works in their midst. All this, however, has been accomplished. Mr. Tower has bought nearly half a block of ground on the south line of Chouteau avenue, between McKenzie and Rankin streets for the new factory site, and he has already secured a building permit to make the required improvements. Mr. Tower's elegant residence property, valued at over $100,000, on the east side of Grand avenue, between Park and Lafayette avenues, is not very far from the new soap factory site.

The Bridge Terminal people have been trying to buy the old factory property for a long time. About three years ago the buildings were destroyed by fire. Following this during the adjustment of the insurance, it is said, Mr. Tower agreed to sell the ground to the Bridge company for $125,000 at any time within ten days from that date. The Bridge company failed to make the purchase within the date named, but called a few days later, when Mr. Tower advanced his price $25,000 more. In this way the negotiations have been going on, Mr. Tower agreeing to take a price up to a certain time, the Bridge company failing to respond at the proper date, and returning again to the contest to find that on each occasion $25,000 more had been added to the price by the sturdy owner. At last the sale was closed, the report being that $275,000 was paid for the property. An authority on this subject says the ground fronts 325x115½ feet on the south line of Poplar street and 175x115½ on the north side of Randolph, and that it was purchased less than fifteen years ago for $25,000.

LOTS AND ACRE PLOTS AT AUCTION.

Next Saturday there will be an auction of residence lots and building sites of one to five acres in extent in the new territory opened up by the Midland electric line along Page avenue, beyond the city limits. On this occasion all of the remaining unsold lots in the Hazel Hill tract will be sold to the highest bidder. More than two-thirds of this plot has already been sold since the Midland electric road was completed, and it is now improved with several dwellings. After the remaining lots in Hazel Hill have been sold on the easy terms of $25 down and $10 a month, or a third or a quarter cash and the balance in one, two or three years as desired, the acre property will be offered. This acre property comprises about fifty acres, and it is estimated that the ground will be sold in acre plots at about the same price that a lot in Cabanne place would cost. The sale commences at 1 o'clock. Ritter & Nicholls are the agents.

PASTIME ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

The Pastime Athletic Club has secured a section acre tract in the West End where the grounds are to be elaborately and handsomely laid out and improved for field sports. A fine club-house is to be erected upon the site, and it will be provided with a base ball ground, a foot ball field, tennis ground, a course for foot races and a ball alley. A prettier and more advantageous site for the purpose could not have been selected. Half the tract, the eastern portion of it, is as level as a ball-room floor, while the other portion embraces a gently sloping hillside, affording for spectators a splendid view of the games. On this hillside there is now a vineyard and an orchard loaded with luscious fruits. The property bids fair to become very valuable also for residence purposes, as it is located in the progressive West End on the north side of Etzel avenue about five blocks west of Hamilton avenue, where the Lindell Electric Railway Co. laid its tracks only a few days since for its new extension from its present terminus at Page and Florence avenue. Another advantage to the Pastimes' new grounds is the Wabash railway, which runs north and south through the property, but it is hoped now that the Lindell Railway Co. will extend its line a little farther west as transportation of that particular class is very much needed in this new home section, as it is building up very rapidly. Hillside, one of the prettiest suburbs around the city, is next west of the Pastime grounds. That subdivision is already well built up, and between that tract and Hamilton avenue on both sides of Etzel there is a building boom all through the territory. At present lots are comparatively cheap in that section, mainly for the want of better transportation facilities, but notwithstanding this drawback, there is a growing demand for the property for home sites.

THE NEW UNION CLUB.

Plans are now ready and in a few days contracts will be let for the construction of the new Union Club building at the southeast corner of Lafayette and Park avenues. This structure is to be one of the finest club buildings in the city, the estimated cost of it being $100,000. The club has been organized for the entertainment of ladies and gentlemen. Prominent among its members are Messrs. Henry Haarstic, E. S. Rowse, F. W. Drosten, Adolphus Busch, H. A. Haenessler, Given Campell, Charles Hoke, John Maguire and Edward Allen.

SALES OF THE DAY.

L. V. Cartan & Co. report the sale of the two-story, eight-room brick dwelling and 55x125 feet of ground at No. 2637 Russell avenue for $6,150, from J. D. Pollock to John E. Duchenau.

Stobie, Moore & Co. report the following sales:

Columbia avenue—South side, lot 50x235, with a two-story, nine-room brick dowelling, from C. W. Moore to the Hall-Brown Woodworking Machine Co.

R. F. Miller reports the sale of 80x180 feet of ground on the west side of Walton avenue between Page and Fountain avenues at $27 a foot, from C. Lohmeyer to Henry Mann.

Baggott & Haley report the sale of a triangular piece of ground fronting 125 feet on the east side of Bayard avenue by a depth of 119 on one side of the plot and 40 feet at another for $2,000 from S. D. Lucas to Mary E. Kelly.

White-Hot Iron in Bare Hands.

From the Philadelphia Press.

An interesting sight is afforded the belated pedestrian who passes the Baldwin Locomotive Works about midnight. Dozens of men with bare arms are dextrously handling countless bars of red-hot iron. They will throw a bar white with heat from one to another and catch it with metal tongs. Others pick up the glowing iron and hold it fully two seconds. This is accomplished by dipping the hand after each clutch. Huge sparks fly all about, but never seem to damage the human flesh so freely exposed. Accidents are rare in this department of the works.

THE ASIATIC SCOURGE.

Facts Relating to the Disease Now Scourging Europe.

The question of whether or not this country is likely to be scourged by the cholera during the present year is one of vital interest to the public at large. Of cholera until recently, except as to its effects, little or nothing was known. The strange fact that in the countries where it caused most destruction it advanced by slow stages, about such as would be accomplished by a pedestrian, has excited much attention, and gave to Eugene Sue material for one of the most striking features in his famous work. A report on the cholera in Europe and Asia by Dr. Edward O. Shakespeare, United States Commissioner, is of peculiar value under the present condition of affairs. His reputation as a medical practitioner and bacteriologist has caused his work to be accepted as a standard in all countries.

THE HOME OF CHOLERA.

India is without question the home of the cholera, and the starting point of the periodic incursions of the disease into Europe is the port of Bombay. The cause of the formerly inexplicable advance by stages of the disease is clear when it is known that it is borne from its Indian home by Mohammedans making the pilgrimage to Mecca. This train, filthy beyond description, leave the germs of the disease behind them as they advance, and under similar conditions these germs taking the same time to develop, the likeness of its advance to a march is accounted for. That the British Government is largely responsible for the spread of the cholera is amply proved by the instances of criminal neglect that are given by Dr. Shakespeare. Dirt, heat, and overcrowding breeds cholera in India, and until this immense focus of infection is sterilized, it is a constant menace to the world. But anything like a careful disinfection of outgoing pilgrims would prevent the spread of the dread disease. The English authorities are aware of this, but fear to introduce sanitary regulations, owing to the peculiar systems of caste which might be offended thereby. In fact, the health official of Calcutta, Dr. Simpson, was publicly reprimanded for pointing out the filthy sanitary condition of Calcutta and the urgent necessity for prompt and radical reform. Until conditions undergo great alterations there seems little likelihood of the cholera being strangled in its birth-place.

THE COMMA BACILLUS.

As to just what the disease is doctors disagree. The Sanitary Commissioner of the great cholera port, Bombay, has given it as his opinion that cholera is only a pernicious form of malaria and is neither contagious nor transportable. It is behind this opinion that the Madras Government has sheltered itself. Recent investigations have proved the falsity of this idea. Many eminent physicians, the Germans taking the lead, have collected an immense amount of evidence, proving conclusively that cholera is a bacterial disease. The differences between it and malignant malaria have been clearly shown, and the malarial hypothesis has been positively abandoned. Just what the cholera bacillus is, is a question of great importance and it is the general opinion among medical men who have studied the matter, that Dr. Koch has furnished the answer. The cholera bacillus is what is known as the comma bacillus. The presence of this bacillus in the evacuations of an individual suffering with a suspicious attack, is believed to furnish a safe, ready and absolutely reliable means of diagnosis of Asiatic cholera. The importance of the discovery of an organism peculiar to cholera is incalculable, as much time has always been wasted at the beginning of all epidemics in discussing the nature of the disease.

MEANS OF PREVENTION.

As to methods of protection, cleanliness and pure air are pronounced by far the most effective. Sewers, cesspools, decaying animal and vegetable matter, in fact uncleanliness of all kinds, are the great promoters of the disease. Where sanitary precautions are properly observed, although there may be a few cases, the bacillus does not thrive. A very considerable degree of heat is also requisite for the rapid development of the bacteria, hence it is considered most unlikely that the scourge can spread far during the present year. But emigrants bringing with them the germs of the disease may cause it to become prevalent in sections where local conditions are favorable. Dr. Shakespeare holds that a strict maritime quarantine would effectually prevent the introduction of all but a few cases, and that at this season of the year the danger of general infection from these would be small.

The question of preventive inoculation, the policy pursued in 1887 by Dr. Jaire Ferrau of Tortosa, when the complaint was epidemic in Spain, has been generally and hotly discussed, and has divided medical experts into two hostile camps. Dr. Shakespeare, after careful investigation, is inclined to take the side of the Spanish physician. He states that subcutaneous inoculations into man of pure liquid cultures of the common bacillus, while they do not usually excite disturbances which in any way resemble Asiatic cholera, apparently exercise a certain protective influence through the establishment of a considerable degree of immunity from attack and death by cholera. Those who have once been attacked with cholera have little to fear from it during that epidemic, but the period of immunity does not extend beyond five years. The importation of old garments laden with cholera germs is stated to be one of the most dangerous methods of spreading the disease. A strict national quarantine, cleanliness and care in dirt will, it is believed, always stop the advance of this deadly foe of the human race.

PERSONS visiting Belleville, Ill., will stop at the Metropolitan Hotel, corner High and A streets; first-class accommodations; rates reasonable. J. S. CORWIN, proprietor.

Right in the Fashion.

From the Detroit Free Press.

She was a tall angular woman of 50, in a plain, straight-waisted, calico dress, heavy shoes and a black straw hat with long streamers, and the younger and smaller woman with her was patterned after her. They were evidently from the headquarters of the creek, and the city was a novelty to them. They were also a novelty to the city, and all unconsciously attracted the attention of everybody on Woodward avenue as they sauntered along looking in the windows and giving vent to their delight in various exclamations. Finally a city girl passed them, wearing the latest, and the elderly woman saw her. She gazed a moment in open-mouthed amazement and caught the other woman by the arm.

"By gravy, Sallie, do you see that?" she exclaimed.

Sallie's eyes followed her finger and she nodded.

"We ain't up with the percession, air we?" she asked, doubtfully, as she surveyed her attire.

Sallie shook her head sadly.

"Come on," exclaimed the elderly woman suddenly, and catching the young one by the hand she started for a gents' furnishing store across the street and went in with a whirl.

"Young man," she said to a clerk, "have you got any galluses for 25 cents a pair that'll fit me and Sallie here?"

Fifteen minutes later there were not two prouder women on Woodward avenue, and surely not two who were so much the observed of all observers.

TELEGRAPHERS' GRIEVANCES.

They Present Them to Officials of the Gould Lines.

Yesterday afternoon a Grievance Committee composed of ten members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, with Mr. U. E. Gillen as chairman, waited on Mr. Charles M. Hammond, of the Gould Railways, and laid before him a series of complaints. The conference between the committee and Mr. Hammond lasted for several hours, and was adjourned without a satisfactory agreement being reached. It is stated that the committee asked that five members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, recently discharged, be reinstated. Mr. Hammond replied that three of them were discharged for just causes by the chief operators and would not be taken back. The committee also complained that the members of the O. R. T. were not receiving fair treatment in the matter of salaries and the distribution of promotions. The committee also asked for the establishment of a system of rules and schedules and Mr. Hammond informed them that he would take under consideration the schedules which they would submit. The committee then retired and are to-day probably formulating the report for Mr. Hammond. A reporter attempted to find Mr. Gillen, or some other member of the committee, to-day, but without success. Mr. Gillen has not been at work for several days, being engaged on committee work. He could not be found at his residence and a prominent member of the order said that he was in attendance at the session of the Grievance Committee but no one, not even members of the order, knew where the committee met. It is said that Chief D. G. Ramsey had a conference with the local heads of the order several days ago, and that the statement of grievances followed. While there i not any present danger of a strike, the situation is full of possibilities. Any trouble between the Gould system officials and the O. R. T. would affect 1,400 men and 5,600 miles of road.

A Strange Disappearance.

From the St. Paul Globe.

If Republican newspapers were depended on to supply news of Mr. Blaine nowadays, the public would be in painful doubt as to whether that distinguished gentleman is still on earth.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

POLITICAL.

OFFICE OF RECORDER OF VOTERS,
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, Sept. 19, 1892.

To Whom it May Concern:

Take notice, that by virtue and authority of a notification of the Democratic Committee of the Tenth Congressional District of the State of Missouri, and by virtue and authority of the power vested in me by the laws of the State of Missouri, I do hereby order and direct that primary elections of and for the Democratic party be held in wards and parts of wards in said city lying and being in said Tenth Congressional District on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, 1892, for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to be held at on the day of , 1892, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress for said district. The polls shall be open in the several wards from 1 p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. on the said 27th day of September, 1892.

I hereby appoint and designate the following polling places in each ward:

Fifth Ward—First District, Precincts 20 and 21; polling place, 1600 South Third street.

Fifth Ward—Second District, Precincts 22, 23 and 24; polling place, 1702 South Eleventh street.

Seventh Ward—First District, Precincts 30, 31 and 32; polling place, 2023 South Broadway.

Seventh Ward—Second District, Precincts 33, 34 and 35; polling place, 1820 Menard street.

Ninth Ward—First District, Precincts 42, 43, 45, 46; polling place, 2806 South Broadway.

Ninth Ward—Second District, Precincts 44, 47, 48; polling place, 3421 South Broadway.

Eleventh Ward—First District, Precincts 55, 56, 57; polling place, 3104 Iowa av.

Eleventh Ward—Second District, Precincts 54, 58, 59; polling place, 3814A South Broadway.

Thirteenth Ward—First District, Precincts 65, 66, 67, 68; polling place, 6806 South Broadway.

Thirteenth Ward—Second District, Precincts 69, 70, 71; polling place, 7809 S. Broadway.

Twenty-third Ward—District, Precincts 124, 125, 126, 127; polling place, 1702 Geyer av.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my official name and attached the seal of my office at the city of St. Louis, this nineteenth day of September, 1892.

[Seal.] JAMES L. CAMPBELL,
Recorder of Voters.

COMMERCIAL.

Regular Cash Market Price To-Day.

	To-day.	Yesterday.	Year Ago.
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red	68⅜	68⅛	96¼
No. 3 red	65¼@65¾	65@65¼	90½
No. 4	62¾@63	62½@62¾	83½ a
CORN.			
No. 2	42½@42⅝	43¼@43	52
No. 2 white	45	45¼ b	56½
No. 3	42	42	51
OATS.			
No. 2	29⅛@29½	29@29⅛	27
No. 2 white	31¾	32	28½
No. 3	27½@28	27½ b	26

Future Prices.

	Closing Yesterday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day	Closing To-day.
WHEAT.				
Sept	68 b	...	...	68½ b
Oct	69 a	69	69	69¼ b
Dec	72	72⅛	71⅞	72⅛ a
May	78⅛ b	79	78⅛@⅝	78⅞@79 b
CORN.				
Sept	42¾ b	...	...	42⅝ a
Oct	42⅞@43 a	43	42½	42¾@⅞
Dec	43	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞ a
Year	42½ b	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
May	46⅛	46⅛	45⅝@¾	46⅛ b
OATS.				
Sept	29 a	...	...	29⅛ b
Oct	29¾ a	29¾	29⅝	29¾ b
May	35½ a	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝ b

CHICAGO—Reported by Gaylord, Blessing & Co., 307 Olive street.

WHEAT.				
Dec	75⅛	75¾	75	75½@⅝
CORN.				
Oct.	46½@⅝	47⅛@½	45⅝	46
OATS.				
Oct.	33	32⅞	32⅝	33¾@⅞
PORK.				
Oct.—10.00		10.27½	9.95	10.17½
LARD.				
Oct.	7.37½@40	7.47½	7.37½	7.45
SHORT RIBS.				
Oct.	7.65	8.50	7.70	8.40

CHICAGO—Wheat—Sept., 72⅜c n; Oct., 73⅛c n; Dec., 75½@⅝c a; Jan., 72⅛c n; May, 81½@¼c. Corn—Sept., 45½c n; Oct., 46c n; Nov., 46⅞c; Dec., 47c; Year, 45½c n; May, 49⅜c. Oats—Sept., 32⅝c b; Oct., 32¾@⅞c b; Nov., 33⅜c; May, 36⅝@¾. Pork—Sept., $10.15 n; Oct., $10.17½; Jan., $11.85@87½. Lard—Sept., 7.42½c n; Oct., 7.45c; Jan., 6.77½c. Short ribs—Sept., 8.37½c n; Oct., 8.40c; Jan., 6.15c.

NEW YORK—Wheat—Sept., 78⅝c; Oct., 78⅞c b; Nov., 80½c; Dec., 82⅛c a; May, 88c. Corn—Sept., 53⅛c; Oct., 53⅝c b; Nov., 54¼c; Dec., 55⅛c; May, 56¼c a. Oats—Sept., 36⅝c b; Oct., 37¼c b; Nov., 38⅝c b; Dec., 39⅛c b; May, 40⅛c.

TOLEDO—Wheat—Cash, 74½c b; Sept., 74½c b; Oct., 74⅞c; Dec., 77⅞c a; May, 83 b.

Exports From Atlantic Seaboard

From Sept. 1 to Sept. 17 for flour and grain, and from Nov. 1 to Sept. 17 for provisions:

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Flour, bbls	1,137,032	763,197	559,347
Wheat, bu	6,585,117	13,343,925	676,071
Corn, bu	984,700	1,363,116	2,147,605
	1891-'92.	1890-'91.	1889-'90.
Pork, lbs	54,581,400	54,719,800	46,432,800
Bacon, lbs	533,188,969	524,110,223	493,200,281
Lard, lbs	434,805,234	396,725,947	413,704,475
Total	1,022,575,603	975,555,970	953,337,556

Stock of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

	To-day.	Yesterday	Year Ago.
Wheat, bu	5,412,209	5,343,111	2,065,589
Corn, bu	262,255	258,886	79,219
Oats, bu	618,669	623,105	210,184
Rye, bu	27,923	24,087	18,258
Barley, bu	4,033	3,216	7,323
No. 2 red win. wheat	2,851,490	2,828,514	1,138,695
No. 2 corn	200,457	199,564	22,747
No. 2 white corn	34,932	33,113	36,309
No. 2 oats	289,213	293,605	62,151
No. 2 rye	24,005	22,541	11,473

Grain Inspection.

	Into Elevators. Sacks.	Into Elevators. Cars.	Out of Elevators. Cars.	Out of Elevators. Bushels.
WHEAT.				
No. 2 red winter	3,219	67	9	......
No. 3 red winter	1,297	48	30	......
No. 4 winter	409	30	16	......
Rejected winter	973	8	10	......
No grade winter	......	2	4	......
No. 2 hard winter	......	45	11	......
No. 3 hard winter	......	1	5	......
No. 4 hard winter	......	......	9	......
No. 3 Medit'ean	......	1	......	......
No. 3 spring	......	1	2	......
Weevily	......	1	......	......
Total wheat	5,898	204	96	......
CORN.				
No. 2	......	21	26	......
No. 3	......	10	3	......
No. 4	......	......	1	......
No. 2 white	......	......	2	......
Total corn	......	31	32	......
OATS.				
No. 2	......	1	3	......
No. 3	......	2	5	......
No. 4	......	......	1	......
No. 2 white	......	6	3	......
No. 3 white	......	10	7	......
No. 4 white	......	2	2	......
No. 2 color	......	2	1	......
No. 3 color	......	2	1	......
No grade	......	1	1	......
Total oats	......	26	24	......
RYE.				
No. 2	......	......	8	......
No. 3	28	1	......	......
Total rye	28	1	8	......
Grand total	5,926	262	160	......

Movement of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

	RECEIPTS Wheat.	RECEIPTS Corn.	SHIPMENTS. Wheat.	SHIPMENTS. Corn.
St. Louis	132,684	35,625	63,653	26,941
Chicago	315,471	338,635	154,232	244,750
Toledo	260,780	25,605	42,000	400
Detroit	47,614	6,376	25,083	......
Kansas City	172,900	51,800	......	......
Milwaukee	85,800	2,320	3,000	......
Minneapolis	192,390	......	56,580	......
Duluth	467,414	......	105,820	......
New York	337,275	101,600	155,764	4,095
Baltimore	38,503	1,181	......	......
Philadel'hia	5,077	9,924	45,430	14,219
Boston	7,860	5,605	49,712	28,363

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR—St. Louis, 11,305 bbls; Chicago, 6,367 bbls; Detroit, 1,461 bbls; Milwaukee, 23,167 bbls; Minneapolis, 26,018 bbls; Duluth, 96,917 bbls; New York, 6,782 bbls and 42,341 sks; Baltimore, 1,165 bbls; Boston, 175 bbls and 8,921 sks.

Available Supply of Grain.

	Wheat.	Corn.
Visible supply	41,367,000	9,795,000
On ocean passage	23,448,000	5,202,000
Total Sept. 17, 1892	64,815,000	14,997,000
Total Sept. 10, 1892	62,890,000	16,134,000
Total Sept. 19, 1891	61,175,000	12,122,000
Total Sept. 20, 1890	31,493,000	14,360,000
Total Sept. 21, 1889	32,061,000	16,836,000
Total Sept. 22, 1888	54,363,000	12,182,000

Amount on Ocean Passage.

	Sept. 17, '92.	Sept. 10, '92.	Sept. 19, '91.
Wheat and Flour, bu	15,664,000	15,960,000	15,312,000
Corn, bu	3,745,000	4,483,000	1,842,000
On passage to the Continent:			
Wheat, bu	7,824,000	8,224,000	21,320,000
Corn, bu	1,457,000	1,929,000	1,030,000

Future Sales To-Day.

Wheat—Oct.—30 at 69c. Dec.—15 at 71⅞c, 10 at 71⅞@72c, 25 at 72c, 20 at 72@⅛c, 80 at 72⅛c, 20 at 72⅛@¼c, 150 at 72⅛c, 150 at 72⅛@⅜c, 255 at 72⅜c, 70 at 72⅜@½c, 125 at 72½c. May—30 at 78⅝c, 5 at 78⅝c, 20 at 78⅝@¾c, 20 at 78¾c, 60 at 78⅞c, 35 at 79c.

Corn—Oct.—40 at 42½c, 10 at 42½@⅝c, 45 at 42⅝c, 10 at 42⅝@¾c, 65 at 42¾c, 70 at 42¾@⅞c, 20 at 42⅞c, 10 at 42⅞@43c, 10 at 43c; Dec., 25 at 42⅝c, 35 at 42¾c, 30 at 42⅞c. Year—10 at 42⅜c. May—10 at 45⅝@¾c, 30 at 45¾c, 60 at 45⅞c, 60 at 46c, 40 at 46⅛c.

Oats—Oct.—5 at 29⅝c, 15 at 29⅝c. May—5 at 32⅜c, 10 at 32⅜@½c, 35 at 32½c, 30 at 32⅝c.

ON 'CHANGE.

Grain.

Wheat—Though the opening was weak the decline was only ⅛c in Dec., and subsequently quite a strong rally followed, closing at the top and ⅜@½c above yesterday. There was no particular news to either make or mar the market this morning. In the cholera advices there was nothing to disturb the confidence inspired by the reassuring news of yesterday, that indicated the disease was well under control at New York. Receipts were still liberal at this point, showed no particular diminution at any winter wheat market, but the 726 cars in at Duluth and Minneapolis were below expectations. First cables reported a moderate demand at Liverpool, London up 3d for near-by cargoes and French markets steady. The amount on ocean decreased 696,000 bu and the English visible increased 250,000 bu. In all these there was nothing to work the market one way or the other. The opening saw some selling on the weakness in corn that caused a little easing off, but other domestic markets stiffened and advanced, and this brought out much better buying and put prices up. No enlargement to exports was seen, 54,000 pkgs flour and 250,000 bu wheat clearing from four ports and the closing cables afforded no particular encouragement, Liverpool was up ¼d, and London unchanged, but Paris and Antwerp 6⅛c lower and Berlin off ⅝@¾c. These did not dampen bullish ardor, which became right enthusiastic late, the falling off in Baltic ports' exports helping out the buying side materially.

FUTURES—Oct. sold at 69c and closed at 69¼c bid. Dec. opened at 71⅞c, sold to 72⅛c, to 72⅛@¼c, to 72½c, closing at 72½c asked. May sold at 78⅛@⅝c to 79c to 78⅝c to 79c, closing at 78⅞@79c bid.

SPOT GRADES—Higher. The market was firm and nearly everything met ready sale, though the principal buying was by carrying, millers taking the No. 3 and No. 4 red in special houses. No. 2 red sold ¼c higher at 68⅜c this and E. side; No. 3 red also up ¼c at 65¼c this, 65¾c E. side, and No. 4 winter at 62¾c this, 63c E. side. Rejected offered at 50c, bid 48c. No. 2 hard winter ½c better at 64¾c this and E. side. No. 3 do sold E. side at 62c. No. 2 spring offered regular at 63c, no bid. No. 3 do advanced ¾c to 55¾c regular, 56c bid E. side.

Sales: No. 2 red—14 cars and 711 bu E side and 21 cars and 3,540 bu this side at 68⅜c. No. 3 red—2 cars in M., 3 in St. L., 3 in F., 10 in Cdlt, 3 cars and 2,000 bu in C. at 65¼c, 2 cars E. side at 65¾. No. 4 winter—10 cars in Cdlt. at 62¾c, 1 in V. at 63c. No. 2 hard winter—4 cars in Cdlt. and 23 this and E. side at 64¾c. No. 3 hard winter—2 cars E. side at 62c. No. 3 spring—2 cars regular at 55½c, 2 do at 55¾c.

SAMPLES—Receipts 139 cars and 3,504 sacks. Market strong and ¼c to ½c higher with a good demand particularly for choice and fancy wheats. Sales: Special bin—3 cars No. 3 red at 66c, 1 car No. 4 winter at 63½c, 1 at 63¾c, 4 at 64c, 2 cars rejected winter at 58c, 1 at 59c, 1 car rejected spring at 53c, 1 at 56c, 2 cars no grade winter at 53c, 1 choice at 55c. Track this side—4 cars No. 3 red at 66c, 5 fancy at 67c, 1 car No. 4 winter at 63½c, 1 at 62c, 1 car rejected winter at 53c. Track, East Side—7 cars No. 2 red at 69c; 2 cars No. 3 red at 66c, 5 choice at 67c and 1 fancy at 67¼c. 1 car No. 2 hard winter at 65½c. 3 cars rejected at 58c, 2 at 59c, 3 at 60c, 1 at 61c. Sacks—28, 56, 48 and 97 ungraded at 68c; 39, 67, 33, 71, 81 and 132 No. 2 red at 68¼c, 44, 76 and 37 at 68½c, 128, 352 and 142 at 68¾c, 250 and 254 choice at 69c, 221 fancy at 69½c. 42 and 120 No. 3 red at 65c, 22 at 65½c, 49 and 252 fancy at 67c. 179, 247 and 197 No. 4 winter at 64c, 244 do at 62c, 97 rejected at 55c, 128 at 56c, 84 at 58c, 150 at 60c.

Corn—The fine weather for the crop that was prevalent in the corn belt, caused the market to open weak and decline ¼@⅜c, downturns at other points adding to the depression. Receipts were moderate, Liverpool steady and the amount on ocean showed 1,210,000 bu decrease, but these had no beneficial effect. The advance in wheat rallied prices so they recovered all the early loss, but suddenly became very weak and followed a drop that other markets took.

On this decline ½c was lost, but the strong wheat market rallied prices once more, and though at close Oct. and Dec. were offered ⅛c below yesterday's close, May had buyers at the same rate as then.

FUTURES—Oct. opened at 42⅞c and sold to 42¾c, to 43c, to 42½c, to 42¾c, to 42½c, to 42¾@⅞c at close. Dec. sold at 42⅞c, to 42⅝c, to 42⅞c—sellers at latter at close. Year at 42⅜c. May opened at 45¾c and sold to 46c to 45⅝c, to 46⅛c, to 45⅝@¾c, to 46⅛c and latter bid at close. On call, Sept. offered at 42⅝c, bid 42¼c.

SPOT GRADES—Lower, except No. 3, which was scarce and taken by a distiller and for shipment at steady rate—42c this and E. side. At ½c decline there was a shipping demand for No. 2, which was salable at 42½c this and 42⅝c E side; bid 42¾c for U. and A. No. 2 white at 45c this side was in milling demand and 45¼c bid for Cdlt, 44½c for regular. No. 3 do offered regular at 43½c, bid 42½c; No grade at 38c, bid 35c.

Sales: No. 2—1 car East side, 2 in F. and 1 in M. at 42⅝c, 2 in M., 1 in D., 8 and 5,000 bu in Cdlt. at 42½c. No. 2 white—1 car in F. 1 in M and 1 in St. L. at 45c. No. 3—1 car in F, 1 in M and 1 East side at 42c.

SAMPLES—Receipts, 250 sks and 15 cars. No sales reported. Skd lots on orders 51@52c.

Oats—Quiet speculative market; with little change in price. Oct. sold at 29⅝c to 29¾c and latter bid at close; May at 35⅜c to 35⅝c and latter asked at close. Sept. offered early at 29c and later 29⅛c bid, 29½c asked.

SPOT GRADES—Better; a moderate shipping demand that was slow to pay the advance asked. No. 2 sold in A. and U. at 29½c, but offered E. side at 29⅝c, in Cdlt. at 29¼ and in D. at 29⅛c, bid 29¼c for two former and 29c for regular. No. 3 sold regular at 27½c and for E. side 28c bid.

SAMPLES—Received 21 cars. Lower, with more trading at the decline. Shippers and order buyers were looking for the mixed grades and the local dealers took the white and color. A few fancy cars sold up to yesterday's top prices but the bulk of the sales were made at ¼@½c decline.

Sales: Special bin this side—1 car No. 2 white at 31⅜c, 1 fancy No. 3 white at 31½c, 3 No. 2 color at 30c, 1 No. 3 white at 31c, 2 No. 3 white at 30¾c, 3 No. 2 color, 2 No. 3 white and 1 fancy No. 3 color at 30½c, 6 No. 3 color at 30c, 3 No. 3 at 28c, 1 No. 3 at 27½c, 2 No. 4 at 26c, 1 no grade at 25½c. East side—1 car No. 3 at 27½c, 2 do at 28c, 2 No. 3 white at 31c. Track East side—1 car no grade at 26c. Sacked lots on orders, 33 @34c.

Rye—Firm, with buyers of No. 2 at 51c regular, 51½c E. side, but none offered. No. 3 offered E.S. at 48c, bid 45½c and after Call sold in Venice at 47c. By sample—29 sks at 50c.

Barley—Quiet; buyers looking, but not much doing as yet. A few cars delivered on contract and 5,000 bu Iowa sold at 65c.

Flour and Feed.

Flour—Quiet and steady. Demand rather light from all sources. Sales: In sacks—1 car at $3.20 per bbl., 2,000 sks. on p. t. In barrels—75 bbls. at $3, 80 at $3.30, 1 car at $3.40, 1 car at $3.55, 161 bbls. at $3.65, 150 at $3.70, 1,800 bbls. on p. t.

Patents	$3 55@3 70
Extra fancy	3 20@3 30
Fancy	2 70@2 90
Choice	2 25@2 40
Family	2 00@2 10

Rye Flour—Selling lightly at $3.65@3.75 per bbl for pure.

Cornmeal—Steady. On orders—Cornmeal, $2.25 @2.35 per bbl; pearl meal, grits and hominy, $2.90 @3.00.

Mill Feed—Steady; more buyers in the field. Sales: Country point—5 cars bulk bran at 55c, 5 skd do at 60c, 2 cars choice middling at 73@74c. Track this side—2 cars bulk bran at 54c, 1 car skd at 62c for bran, 75c ships. East track—3 cars skd bran at 60c, 13 do at 60½c, 2 middling at 72c.

Hay.

Received, 281 tons; shipped, 164 tons. The very best grades of timothy were still scarce, and for these the market was very firm, with an upward tendency. Low grades, however, were plentiful and in excess of the demand and for these the market was dull and dragging. Prairie steady at unchanged prices.

Sales: 1 car red top mixed at $6, 1 clover, mixed, at $9.50. Mixed—1 car at $8, 1 at $9. Timothy—2 cars prime at $9, 2 strictly do at $9.50, 1 do at $9.75, 3 choice at $10, 3 do at $10.25, 5 do to strictly at $10.50, 3 strictly choice at $11, 2 fancy at $11.50, 5 do at $12, 1 strictly do at $12.75, 3 do to gilt-edge at $13, 1 gilt-edge at $13.50. Prairie—1 car coarse at $6.50, 2 prime at $7, 1 do at $7.25, 1 strictly do at $7.50, 1 choice at $8, 1 strictly do at $8.50, 2 fancy at $9.

Provisions.

Strong and higher in sympathy with the sharp advance in Chicago, but as this was due to manipulation very little was done in the local market as the prices asked were above buyers' views.

ON THE CALL—Dry salt c'ribs—Jan., 6.10c bid, offered at 6.22½c.

Bacon c'ribs—Sept. and Oct., offered at 8.87½c; Jan., 6.40c bid, offered at 6.62½c.

Pork—Standard mess jobbing at $10.75c. On orders, $11.50@11.75, according to brand.

Lard—Prime steam, 7.15c, nominal.

Country Lard—Quotable at 5@5.50c ℔ lb.

Dry Salt Meats—Shipping f. o. b. on cash orders—Shoulders at 6¾c; longs and c'ribs, 7.80c; shorts, 8c; boxed 15c higher. On orders—Boxed shoulders, 7⅛c; longs, 8⅛c; c'ribs, 8⅛c; shorts, 8⅜c.

Bacon—Packed shoulders, 7¼c; longs, 8¾c; c'ribs, 8¾c; shorts, 8⅞@9c. On orders—Shoulders, 7⅜c; longs, 9c; c'ribs, 9c; short clear, 9⅜c.

Hams—Sugar cured, 11½@12½c, as to size and brand. On orders, 12@13½c, according to brand, size of hams and size of orders.

Breakfast Bacon—10½@11c ℔ lb; on orders, 11½@12½c, according to brand.

Country Bacon—Clear sides, 8@8½c.

Green Meats—Ham from the block, 7¾c; bellies, 7½c; shoulders, 5c.

Beef—Mess, $7.00; and rolled, $9.50 ℔ bbl; dried, 10@12c, and selected, 13c ℔ lb. On orders—Fancy plate beef, $7.25; Fulton Market, $1.75; fancy boneless rolls, $9.75 ℔ bbl; smoked beef tongue, $4.00 ℔ doz; on orders, $4.50@4.75.

Whisky—$1.10 for finished goods.

Lead and Spelter.

Lead—Steady at 3⅞c for common and 3.92½c for chemical.

Spelter—Quiet at 4.40c.

ON THE STREET.

[*The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise stated. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.*]

Fruits.

Apples—There was a firm market on choice and fancy fruit, with supply of this class very light. Poor and fair fruit, of which the offerings mainly consisted, were dull and dragging. We quote: Choice and fancy, $2.50@3; fair, $1.50@2; poor, 50c @$1 per bbl, according to quality.

Crabapples—The light offerings sell slowly at 50c@$1 ℔ bu.

Peaches—While the offerings were not large, they were fair and consisted largely of poor fruit. The little choice and fancy offering were held at outside prices and only sold in a limited way, to a class of buyers who wanted this class of fruit for display purposes. The ordinary run of offerings were only in fair demand. We quote: Freestones, $1.00@2.50, and cling, 75c@$2.00 ℔ bu, according to quality.

Pears—Light offerings and under a good demand, the market was cleaned up early at steady prices. We quote: Bartlett, $3; Burre Clargo and Seckel, $2.25@2.50; Duchess, $1.50@$2; cooking stock, $1@1.25 per bu.

Plums—Damsons, which were the only variety offerings, sold at $2@2.50 per bu.

Quinces—More offering and the demand was better. We quote: 1.75@2 per bu.

Grapes—The season for home-grown about over, the little coming in sells at 2½@3¼c per lb in bulk. Consigned in fair receipt, for which there was a good demand and free movement. We quote: Delawares, 40c; Concords, 23@24c; Ives, 21@22c per climax basket; Concords in open baskets, 5c per lb.

Cantaloupes—Little demand for the light offerings at 25@40c per bu box.

Watermelons—The offerings are large for this time of the year, while there is only a light demand causing very low prices. We quote: Choice melons, $5@6 per 100 in bulk. On orders in shipping condition more.

Oranges—Fair demand for the light offerings of Rodi at $6@8.50 per box and Jamaica $5 per box and $10 per bbl.

Lemons—Stocks in the hands of dealers are light. Demand was fair, and prices on all varieties were unchanged. For repacked stock we quote:

Maiori, per case	$8 00@8 50
Fancy, per box	7 50@8 00
Choice, per box	7 00@7 50

Limes—Fair offerings and demand at $3@3.50 per case, and $1.25@1.50 per 100.

California Pears—Fair sound shipping stock in fair supply and in good demand at $2.25@3.00, while overripe and damaged was slow sale at 50c@$1.50 per 40-lb box, according to condition.

California Peaches—In fair supply. Best shipping stock, $1.50@2. Over-ripe, $1@1.50 per 20-lb case.

California Grapes—Malaga and Muscat in 20-lb boxes, $1.50@1.75.

Tokay—Fair demand, selling at $3.50@4 per 46-lb case.

California Plums—Fair offerings and demand at $1.25@1.75 per 20-lb case.

Bananas—Choice bunches are billed out on orders at $1.50@1.75, and fancy, $2@2.25 per bunch.

Dates—Persian and Hallowe'en, 60-lb boxes, 4½c ℔ lb; Sairs, 60-lb boxes, 4c. Fards, 12-lb boxes, 7c; 60-lb boxes, 5½@6c ℔ lb.

Figs—Layers in boxes, fancy, 14@17c; choice, 12 @14c; fair, 11@12c ℔ lb.

Cranberries—Light sales are being made of new crop berries at $8@8.50 per bbl, but both receipts and demand are light as yet.

Dried Fruit—No change. The demand is fair and the offerings are moving off quite steadily. Sales ranged as follows:

Apples.		Peaches.	
Sun-dried	5 @ 5¼	Sun-dried	3¾@ 4
Evapor'd rings	6 @ 8	Evaporated	6 @ 7
Evap. quarters	5½@ 6	Raspberries.	
Chopped	1½	Choice	19
Cores & peelings	¾@ 1	Blackberries.	
Evap. do	1 @ 1¼	Fair to choice	5 @ 5½

Vegetables.

Potatoes—Received, 3,279 bu; shipped, 5,365 bu. The market ruled barely steady, as supplies of northern are increasing, and the demand was only fair. Home-grown range from 45@50c per bu for bottom to 57½@60c for bluff. Northern at 55@60c.

Sweet Potatoes—Fair offerings and demand. We quote: Red nausainond, $3; Bermudas, $2.50 per bbl.

Onions—Received, 366 bu; shipped, 1,623 bu. The demand was again slow, but the movement was somewhat freer than yesterday, but at no better prices. Sales ranged from 55@60c per bu for small, 70@75c for good and 80c for choice. Sales—50 sks small at 70c, 50 at 72@73c, 25 at 75c, 45 at 76c, 15 at 80c.

Cabbage—More Northern offerings, and while the demand was fair there was an easier feeling on prices. We quote: Northern, $18@20 per ton. On orders the billing price was $2 per crate.

Rutabagas—Fair offerings and demand at $2.50 per bbl.

Carrots—Fair offerings, limited demand at $2.25 per bbl.

Beets—Light demand at $2.50 per bbl.

Turnips—Fair demand at $1.75 per bbl.

Celery—For choice and fancy the demand was good at 50@75c, small and poor slow sale at 20@25c per doz.

Horseradish—Good demand at $6@6.50 per bbl.

Green Peppers—Fair demand at 75c per bu.

Red Peppers—Demand good, supply fair. Selling at $1 per bu.

Tomatoes—Fair offerings and light demand at 50c per bu for ripe and 40@50c for green in bulk.

On Orders in Shipping Condition.

String beans per bu, green, 40c; wax, 40c; butter beans, 50c per gal; lima beans, 60c ℔ gal; egg-plant, per doz, $1@1.25; new potatoes, per bu, 65c; tomatoes, 60c per bu; gumbo, $2 per bu; squash, 20c per doz; green corn, 15c ℔ doz; beets, $1.50@2 ℔ bbl; radishes, ℔ doz, long red, 15c; white, 12½c; soup bunches, fancy, ℔ doz, 30c; garlic, ℔ lb, 10c; parsley, ℔ doz, 20c; cucumbers, home-grown, 50c ℔ bu; sauerkraut, machine-made, $2.50 ℔ ½-bbl and $4.50 ℔ bbl; hand-made, $3 per ½-bbl and $5.50 per bbl.

Butter and Cheese.

Butter—The market holds barely s teady and the demand was only fair. All indications point towards a weakening market, as the supply is increasing and stock does not move off as readily as for some time past.

Creamery.		Dairy.	
Choice	24@25	Fancy	21@22
Fancy Elgin	26@27	Choice	20
Gathered cream	20@22	Seconds	16@18
Country stock.		Grease stock	4@5
Fair to choice	11@13		

Cheese—Firm. Dealers report an active trade and supplies of some lines are rather short. Sales ranged: Wisconsin full cream, twins, 10½c; singles, 10¾c; Young America, 11c; skims, 4@8c; Swiss choice, 13@14c; low, 10@11c; brick, 10@11c; limburger, 10c.

Eggs.

Received, 1,014 cases; shipped, 196 cases. Firm, but unchanged. Eggs coming in rather slowly, and the current demand is not amply supplied. Good run of late gathered stock sold at 16c per dozen. There is still some held and stale coming, which moves slow at a lower price.

Poultry and Game.

Live Poultry—The demand was fair for spring chickens at unchanged rates. Other poultry coming in rather lightly and selling quite well. There was a good call for turkeys, both young and old, and for young ducks and geese. Sales ranged:

CHICKENS.		TURKEYS.	
Springs	10	Young	10
Old hens	9	Old	9
Old roosters	4½	GEESE.	
DUCKS.		Young	6
Choice	7	Old	4

Game—Receipts not large, but ample for the demand. Condition of arrivals good. We quote: Prairie chicken—Dark young, $4.00; old, $2.50; light young, $3.50; old, $2.50; mallard ducks, $3; teal, $2.00; mixed, $1.25; wood, $1.50; grass plover, 60@75c; woodcock, $6; pigeons and squabs, $1.50 per doz. Frog legs, 50@60c per doz, the latter for large.

Live Veals—More offering, with the demand for choice, small fat about equal to the supply, while all others were dull and slow sale. We quote: Choice small fat, 5c; medium, 4c; heretics, rough and thin, 2@2½c per lb.

Sheep—Quiet at 2½@3¼c per lb.

Spring Lambs—Receipts large, demand light; sales ranged 3@4c per lb for poor to choice.

Wool.

Received, 30,130 lbs; shipped, 168,470 lbs. The market presents no new features and there is no change of any kind. Dealers are moving some stock, but few sales are being made from first hands. The market, however, is regarded as being on a healthy basis at present values.

MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, ETC.			
Medium	21½@22	Light fine	17 @18
Common	20 @21	Heavy fine	14 @16
Braid & coarse	18 @19	Slightly burry	16 @17
Low and cotted	15 @17	Hard burry	13½@14
KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.			
Bright medium	19 @20	Brashy & earthy	12 @13
Good medium	18 @19	Light fine	16 @17
Fine medium	16 @17	Heavy fine	13 @15
Coarse	14 @16	Hard burry	10 @12
TEXAS, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, ETC.			
8 to 12 months.		4 to 6 months.	
Choice medium	21½@22	Medium	17 @18
Fair medium	20 @21	Fair medium	16 @17
Fine medium	18 @20	Fine medium	15 @17
Coarse and low	15 @16	Coarse and low	14 @15
Light fine	17 @18	Light fine	16 @17
Heavy fine	14 @15	Heavy fine	13 @14
Sandy & earthy	12 @14	Sandy & earthy	11 @13
Hard burry	13 @13½	Hard burry	11 @13
MONTANA, WYOMING, DAKOTA, ETC.			
Bright medium	19 @20	Low and coarse	15 @16
Fair medium	18 @19	Light fine	16 @17
Fine medium	17 @19	Heavy fine	14 @15
COLORADO, UTAH, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA.			
Bright Medium	19 @20	Low and coarse	13 @16
Fair medium	18 @19	Light fine	15 @17
Fine Medium	17 @18	Heavy fine	12 @14
TUBWASHED.			
Choice	32	Coarse	27 @28
Fair	30 @31	Low and cotted	24 @24

Burry, cotted, seedy and chaffy ranges from 3c to 6c lower than clear. The tare on Texas sacks is 3 lbs. and 10c is allowed for the sacks; on regular long sacks the tare is 3½ lbs, and 15c is allowed for the sacks.

Hides, Feathers, Pelts, Etc.

Hides—The market is slow and easy as follows:

Green salted, No. 1 cured (uncured less)	4¼
Green salted, No. 2 and bulls	3¼
Green salted, round	3½@4⅛
Glue stock, green	1½
Dry flint, No. 1	8
Dry flint, No. 2, skins and bulls	7
Dry flint, round, light to heavy butcher	5½@7½
Dry flint, culls and glue stock	4
Dry salted, No. 1	6
Dry salted, No. 2, skins and bulls	5
Dry salted, round	5½

Feathers—Prime feathers firm and in demand; old stock quiet.

Prime live geese, large sks, 47c; small sks, 48c; quilly, damp, unripe, 37@42c; prime gray, 39@40c. Old—X, 35@37½c; XX, 26@28c; XXX, 15@17c. Duck, white, 35c; dark, 25c. Chicken, dry picked, 4c; white, 15c. Tare, 3 to 10 per cent.

Sheep Pelts—Green, 60c@$1.00; shearings, 15@30c; lambs, 30@60c; dry stock, 10@20c less; fallen, 9@10c ℔ lb.

Deer and Antelope Skins—Deer skins, 18c; antelope, 12½c ℔ lb. Glue stock worthless.

Goat and Hog Skins—Goat skins, 15@25c apiece; hog skins, 10@15c apiece.

Tallow—Prime, in oil bbls, 4¼c ℔ lb; No. 2 and irregular pkgs, 3¾@4c; cake, 4½c.

Grease—Brown, 2½@2¾c; yellow, 3@3¼c; white, 4@4½c. These prices are for small country lots in irregular pkgs.

Beeswax—Prime, 25c.

Roots—Ginseng, $2.20@2.50; choice large more; seneca, 24@26c; snake, 15c; golden seal, 14@16c; May-apples, 1½@2c; blue flag (fiber off), 5c; pink, 14@16c; blood, 1¼@2c; bittersweet bark, 5@6c; golden thread, 12c; lady slipper, 5c; black, 3@4c; angelica, 5@6c; wahoo, bark of tree, 4c; bark of root, 9c; ash bark, 2½c; pleurisy, 4½c; beth, 4c.

Seeds and Castor Beans.

[Flaxseed and castor beans are sold subject to inspection and inspectors' weight.]

Grass Seed—The feeling was somewhat easier on both clover and timothy, but the offerings sold off quite readily. Timothy ranged at $1.70@1.75, clover at $5.10@5.35, red top at 35@42c, German millet at 50@55c, Hungarian at 45@50c. Sales—Timothy—13 sks at $1.70, 46 at $1.71, 138 at $1.75; clover—3 sks at $4.90, 5 at $5.10, 6 and 7 at $5.15, 3 and 12 at $5.25, 3, 6, 9 and 18 at $5.30, 6 at $5.35; red top—20 sks at 42c.

Flax Seed—No change. A car sold at $1.03. Sack lots quotable at $1.01.

Hemp Seed—Quiet. Nominal at $1.40 pure test.

Castor Beans—Small sack lots sold at $1.40. Car lots prime would probably bring more.

Miscellaneous Markets.

Broom Corn—The season is progressing fairly. Receipts are increasing and good stock is meeting with ready sale. We quote: Common, 2½@3c ℔ lb; fair color, 3@3½c; choice, 4@4½c. Crooked half prices.

Pop Corn—Quotable 1@1½c ℔ lb for mixed and 1@1½c for white.

Moss—Rough gray, 1½@1¾c; gray and brown mixed, 2@2½c; brown and black, 2¾@3¼c. Country machine picked—X, 3½c; XX, 4c; XXX, 4½c; XXXX, 5¼c. On orders higher.

Scrap Iron and Metal—Wrought, 60c; heavy, cast and trimmings, 35c; plow and steel, 35c; stove plate, 30c; malleable, 25c; burnt, 20c. Brass—Heavy, 8c; light, 5½c; copper, 8c; Babbitt metal and lead, 3¼c; zinc, 2½c; pewter, 9c.

Hemp—Missouri undressed, $80@85 per ton.

Beans—Eastern hand-picked sell at $1.90@2 for medium and at $2.05@2.10 for pea beans. Lima beans at 4½c ℔ lb.

Peas—Domestic, $1.75; Scotch, $1.80.

Rags, Etc.—Country mixed rags, $1@1.10; old rubber, $2; old rope, No. 1, $1.90; No. 2, $1.

Bones—Slaughter-house, $8@10 ℔ ton; junk, $12; partially bleached, $13@14; bleached, $16@17.

Honey—Comb, choice white clover, 15@17c ℔ lb; ordinary, 10@12c; inferior and broken, 5@8c. Extracted and strained, in bbls, 4@4½c for dark and sour to 5@5½c for choice, in cans, choice, 6½@7c.

Sacks—Burlaps, 2-bu, 5⅜c; 2½-bu, 5¾c; 2¾-bu, 6c; 3-bu, 6¼c; 4-bu, 7c; 5-bu, 7½c; 6-bu, 8c; 7-bu 8¼c. Cotton, seamless, 12@20c. Flour, 48-lb, 4@4½c; 98-lb, 6½c; 168-lb export, 9⅝@11c. Wool, 23 @30c.

Balingstuffs—Bagging, 1½-lb, 6¼c; 1¾-lb, 6¾c; 2-lb, 7¼c; 2½-lb, 7¾c. Hemp twine, 10c. Iron cotton ties, $1.10.

Empty Barrels—Coal oil, 85@90c; lard oil, 65c; linseed oil, 65c; black oil, 50c; vinegar, 60c; whisky, 75c; half bbls, 25c; sugar, 12½@15c.

Salt—Domestic, this side, 90c; East side, 85c per bbl.

Oil—Linseed oil, raw, 39c; boiled, 42c. Castor oil, best, 11c; No. 3, 9½c. Cottonseed oil, summer yellow, 34c; white, 35c; winter yellow, 38c; white, 39c. For small quantities more is charged.

Cooperstuffs—Shaved hoops—Hoosier flour bbls, $4@4.50; cooper flour bbls, $5.50@6; flour half bbls, $3@3.50. Pork bbls—Oak, $7@8; hickory, $8@9. Lard tierces—Oak, $10@11; hickory, $12. Staves—Flour bbls, $6.50; culls or seconds, $4@4.50; beer kegs, $16@18; lard tcs, $22; pork bbls, $16. Headings—Flour bbls, 4½c per set.

Cooperage—Flour bbls, round hoops, 30c; flat hoops, 27c; ½-bbls, 21@22c; meal bbls, 23½c; produce bbls, 21c; pork bbls, 67½c; half bbls, 60c; lard tcs, 87½c; ½-tcs, 60c; kegs, 25c.

Pecans—Western, 5c ℔ lb; Texas, small, 5@5½c; large, 6@6½c.

Peanuts—Tennessee, 1½@2½c; Virginia and Carolina worth more.

Commercial Notes.

The English visible increased 250,000 bu last week.

San Francisco cleared seven cargoes wheat last week.

Weather hazy; 72 deg. at 12 o'clock. Local forecast: Fair, warmer.

Last week's imports into the United Kingdom were 283,000 bbls flour, 2,128,000 bu wheat and 1,594,000 bu corn.

Shipments last week from Eastern European, South American and Australian ports 800,000 bu, against 1,040,000 bu the week before.

The receipts at Liverpool during the past three days were 418,000 bu wheat, of which 242,000 bu were American, and 98,000 bu corn.

New York—Nightingale has large foreign orders for flour and wheat on a working basis. Liverpool says late market improving and prices firmer.

Louisburg, Kan.—Fine weather and prospe ts that a large acreage will be put in wheat. Corn improving and twenty days good weather will put crops beyond danger of frost.

Chicago is undoubtedly doing her best to bull wheat. Nearly all advices from that market are calculated to drive in shorts or draw in outside buyers—if these advices are believed.

The exports from seven Atlantic ports for the week were 1,856,748 bu wheat, 320,781 bu corn, 244,116 bbls flour, 5,138 bbls pork, 8,077,300 lbs bacon and hams, 6,298,950 lbs lard.

It was not 4 cars, but 4 ears, new corn received yesterday from J. L. Gwynne of Imogene, Io., sent here as a sample of the excellent quality and condition of the corn crop of that section.

The Mark Lane Express says that the wheat harvest in Great Britain can be regarded as finished. New wheat is as yet only obtainable in a small quantity. The farmers are loath to sell at present prices. It is expected that there will be large deliveries, at the local markets in Oct. and Nov. A diminution of the quantity of foreign wheat in passage to the United Kingdom somewhat relieves the strain of competition, but the large stocks of 1891 foreign wheat unsold are a constant incubus. The importations during the past week have been large, making the port markets dull at a decline of 6d.

Prime's report: Central and Southern Illinois reports seeding of winter wheat will be general. This week ground in fine condition. No damage up to date to corn by frost. Bulk of crops will not be out of way of frost for fourteen days yet. Southern and Eastern Kansas reports farmers beginning to seed wheat all over. Fully 60 per cent of the crop remains to be threshed. Fully 50 per cent of the corn out of the way of frost. Some correspondents go as far as to say that the present week will see bulk of crop safe. The crop is going to turn out very irregular in quantity and quality. Southern Michigan reports wheat coming in very irregular and disappointing, not only to the farmer, but to millers and buyers. So far no damage to corn by frost. Southern Iowa reports that three severe frosts last week have hurt corn somewhat on low lands. Central Nebraska reports very small proportion of corn out of the way of frost.

The harvests in France, Germany, Belgium and Holland are thus referred to by Dornbusch under date of Sept. 6: According to an inquiry instituted by the National Association of French millers, the wheat crop is estimated at 112,460,616 hectols (309,378,000 bu) from an area of 7,050,699 hectares (17,626,750 acres). The average yield is 15 hectols. 95 per hectare (2 1-5 qrs per acre), with a mean specific weight of 62 lbs. per bu. In their opinion the estimate made is rather under than over the mark. The crop is described as very good in 3 departments, good in 42, fairly good in 29 and passable or mediocre in 13. The provinces which have been most favored this season are particularly those of the Northeast and Northwest, and those on the Atlantic coast from Finistere to the Basses-Pyrenees. The central regions have produced fairly good crops, while the southern, southeastern, and three of the northern departments have given passable to mediocre returns, owing to the prolonged drought which prevailed in those latitudes. Despite some contrary reports, it is maintained that Germany has this year reaped a fine wheat crop which may be reckoned at 94,904,000 bu, compared with 85,720,000 bu last year, and as rye has also been a success, it is probable that the import requirements of wheat will not exceed 14,000,000 to 16,000,000 bu. The Belgian wheat crop has yielded 22,000,000 bu against 15,220,800 bu in 1891, and 18,997,000 bu in 1890. Estimating the wants of consumption at 41,200,000 bu, only an import of 19,200,000 bu will be required. The rye crop has given most satisfactory results. The wheat crop in Holland has proved above the average, namely about 5,600,000 bu as against 4,672,000 bu last year. The crop of rye is computed at 11,416,000 bu.

The Department of Agriculture's report for September has this to say on potatoes: There has been a serious impairment of the condition of potatoes, the general average declining from 86.8 on Aug. 1 to 74.8 for the present return. This is a better showing than in 1887 and 1890 and slightly better than in 1881, but with these exceptions the September condition of the crop was never before reported as low as 80. A drop of 12 points in a single month is indicative of widespread unfavorable conditions. Condition declined during the month in New England from conditions locally unfavorable. In Maine the general complaint was of hot, dry weather, though in Aroostook County the drouth was broken toward the close of the month, and the outlook is better. New York shows a heavy reduction, resulting from wet weather and consequent rotting. Blight is present in many districts. Pennsylvania shows a decline of 10 points, the result of rot and blight in scattered districts. In Ohio the early planting generally gave best results, but the crop is light. Blight is present in districts where there was too much rain, while the late crop was injured by the dry weather of August. In Michigan, Indiana and Illinois the early season was wet, inducing some rotting in the ground while the late crop has suffered from dry weather. Condition is very low, and there can be but little opportunity for material recovery. In Wisconsin the low average is the result of too much rain for proper development on low ground, while in Iowa it was a combination of heavy rains in the early season, followed by hot weather, packing the earth and preventing cultivation and growth. In the Mountain States, which are increasing in prominence in potato culture, the crop is in good condition, but on the Pacific Coast the figures only show a medium prospect.

World's Supply of Wheat.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin says: Through the kindness of a London subscriber we have been furnished with the estimate of the wheat supply of the world, made by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture, with such corrections as have been made since that report was issued. Taking the supplementary report received of the European crops, the following may be regarded as the approximate wheat supply of the world for 1892, compared with the returns of 1891:

Countries.	1892. Bushels.	1891. Bushels.
United States	495,000,000	611,800,000
Canada	55,000,000	57,500,000
Argentine Republic	38,000,000	33,000,000
Chili	15,000,000	14,000,000
Total in America	603,000,000	716,300,000
United Kingdom	64,000,000	77,000,000
France	300,000,000	232,000,000
Russia	220,000,000	190,000,000
Poland	18,000,000	12,680,000
Germany	101,000,000	126,200,000
Italy	110,000,000	126,800,000
Holland	5,600,000	3,720,000
Switzerland	8,500,000	4,040,000
Belgium	22,700,000	14,200,000
Denmark	3,400,000	3,700,000
Norway and Sweden	3,970,000	5,000,000
Spain	79,400,000	71,400,000
Portugal	6,100,000	8,250,000
Greece	3,970,000	5,670,000
Austria	51,650,000	41,000,000
Hungary	146,500,000	126,300,000
Roumania	60,000,000	53,000,000
Bulgaria	51,000,000	40,000,000
Servia	11,350,000	8,000,000
Turkey in Europe	39,720,000	33,000,000
Total in Europe	1,308,860,000	1,181,960,000
India	205,000,000	255,500,000
Caucasus	72,000,000	74,270,000
Turkey in Asia, etc	108,000,000	110,000,000
Total in Asia	385,000,000	439,770,000
Algeria	18,000,000	21,280,000
Cape Colony	4,000,000	4,120,000
Egypt	9,000,000	11,140,000
Tunis	4,000,000	4,250,000
Total in Africa	35,000,000	40,790,000
Australia	34,000,000	33,830,000
Grand total	2,363,860,000	2,412,650,000

Indications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—Forecast until 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Missouri—Fair, probably followed by showers in northern portion Wednesday or Wednesday night; variable winds.

Cautionary signals are displayed on Lake Superior, Lake Michigan and at Red Wing.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Wheat—Receipts, 533,300; sales, 520,000; ⅛@⅜c up, moderately active, firm; Dec., 81⅝c; May, 87½c. Rye quiet and weak, 64@66c. Barley nominal. Corn—Receipts, 101,600; sales, 465,000; weaker, moderately active; Oct., 53 7-16c; Dec., 55¼c; No. 2, 54@55c. Oats—Receipts, 145,900; sales, 125,000; moderately active, easier; Oct., 37¼c; Nov., 38⅛c; Dec., 39⅛c; Western, 36@44½c. Beef quiet, steady; extra mess, $6.25@6.75. Pork quiet, unchanged; new mess, $11.75@12.25; old mess, $11@11.50. Lard quiet, steady, 7.70c.

Butter—Receipts, 8,280 pkgs; moderate demand and steady; Western dairy, 14½@19c; Western creamery, 17@25½c. Cheese—8@10½c. Eggs quiet and steady; Western, 21½@22c. Sugar steady; fair demand; crushed, 5⅝c; granulated, 5 1-16c. Petroleum dull and steady; refined, $6.05@6.10. Spirits turpentine inactive and easy, 29½c. Molasses quiet and steady; New Orleans, 25@35c. Freights dull and firm. Rosin quiet and steady at $1.20@1.27½. Tallow quiet and steady. Hops quiet and easy; Pacific Coast, 17@21c. Coffee—Moderate business; Rio in good demand firm; No. 7 spot, 15c.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 20.—Excitement on 'Change to-day centered in the October deal in ribs. The flurry was started by Wright Brokers, Clifton and Eggleston. The shorts easily took fright. The clique began by bidding 7.70c for Oct., 5s over last night, and the market kept advancing until it reached 8.60c, an upward bound of nearly a cent a pound. The trade was larger than for a long time past. Theoretically this is the last day Oct. ribs can be made, it taking forty days to mature them. Oct. lard was held down by big selling on the part of a single house. Wheat, helped by the decrease on passage, 696,000, and by the decrease in the English visible, 200,000, succeeded in maintaining itself above the 75c mark for Dec. Mitchell was scalping on the bull side, and the price was aided by the excitement in ribs. Corn was weaker in spite of lighter receipts than expected. Receivers were quoted as saying there is a big increase in offerings of corn at country point in Illinois.

There was considerable changing in Oct. corn, selling Oct. and buying May. Dec. wheat opened ⅛c lower at 75c, and advanced to 75⅜@½c. Oct. corn opened ⅛@¼c lower at 46⅛c, touched 46⅜c and declined to 45⅜c. Jan. pork opened 2½c lower at $11.70, advanced to $11.95 and reacted to $11.87½. Wheat—Dec., 75¼@⅜c; May, 80¾@⅞c. Corn—Oct., 45¾c; May, 49⅜@½c. Oats—Oct., 32⅞c; May, 36½@⅝c. Pork—Oct., $10.17½; Jan., $11.87½. Lard—Oct., 7.42½c; Jan., 6.77½c. Ribs—Oct., 6.50c; Jan., 6.15c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20, 12:30 p. m.—Wheat steady, demand poor, offered moderately. Corn quiet, demand poor. Winter wheat 5s 10½d@5s 11d; spring, 6s 1d@6s 1½d; California, 6s 4d@6s 4½d. Corn, 4s 7d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.—Close—Pork—Demand poor. Lard—Demand poor. Wheat—Demand poor. Flour—Demand poor. Corn—Demand poor to fair; spot, firm, 4s 7d; Sept., firm, 4s 6¾d; Oct., firm, 4s 7d.

Chicago Market Letter.

Private Wire to J. P. Grier.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The strength appeared in wheat yesterday, when the market refused to break 75c, developed to-day and the market ruled firm from opening to close. A strong effort was again made to drive prices down, but buying of a good character took care of all offerings and gradually advanced the price. Charter 240,-bu. Dec. wheat at 75c is cheap.

The effect of the free selling in the country, we mentioned yesterday, was again felt in the corn market, especially in near futures. The resulting decline causes liquidation of some long lines, adding to the weakness, but on the decline the selling was overdone and caused ½c rally at the close. Our advices were again of free farmers' deliveries, which any further decline will probably check.

Oats followed the lead of corn. Some long stuff was liquidated, but the close was steady at yesterday's closing price.

Provisions ruled sharply stronger all around, but lost part of the advance before the close. The big jump in Oct. ribs from 7.60c to 8.60c on attempt of a few shorts to cover started some buying in the other hog products and the close was firm.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.

Coffee Market.

[Corrected by Hanley & Kinsella Coffee & Spice Co., importers and jobbers of coffees and spices, St. Louis.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.	First Call.	Second Call.	Third Call.
Sept	14.05b	14.10	......
Oct	13.95b	14.00	......
Nov	13.85b	13.85	......
Dec	13.75b	13.80	......
Jan	13.70	......	......
Feb	13.65b	......	......

Mail pouch coffee, 19.90c.

RIO, Sept. 19.—Prices unchanged, doubtful; exchange, unchanged. Receipts, 2 days, 13,000. Clearances—United States, 2,000; Europe, 5,000; stock, 224,000. Market steady. Santos—Receipts, 2 days, 15,000; stock, 190,000; market quiet; good average Santos, unchanged, doubtful.

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards.

SEPT. 20, 12 M.

Hogs—The market closed active, at 5c higher than previous report, and was steady at the rise. There are not hogs enough to supply the demand. Prices on the lower grades of hogs remain unchanged. The sales were as follows:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
117	210	$5 35	30	217	$5 30
71	198	5 30	65	174	5 00
63	211	5 25	15	198	4 50
13	200	5 00	29	139	4 50
23	168	5 30	16	183	5 30
61	204	5 35	84	192	5 25
70	160	5 00	72	182	5 15
22	176	5 20	52	178	5 20
13	183	5 10	29	230	5 35
24	276	5 35			

NATIVE CATTLE.

12 Southwest cows	794	$2 05
17 Southwest cows	909	2 05
8 Southwest cows	863	1 60
14 Iron Mountain, mixed	798	1 60
20 native stockers	956	2 65
2 yearling heifers	385	3 00
10 Southwest mixed	673	1 80
10 Southwest cows and heifers	722	1 80
10 Iron Mountain heifers	725	2 00
6 Iron Mountain cows	918	2 25
7 native cows and heifers	917	2 00
1 native steer	1,100	3 25
3 native cows and calves, each	......	20 00
6 native cows	......	25 00

328 retail from $1.50 to $3.60.

INDIAN CATTLE.

There was a light run in Indian cattle; prices steady.

16 Indian steers	947	2 95
14 Indian heifers	665	2 15
17 Indian steers	1,004	3 00
12 Indian heifers	546	2 12½
16 Indian cows	913	2 80

Sheep—Two hundred head of stockers sold at $3.50. No change to note in the market.

HORSES AND MULES.

Platter Bros., Blanchard; 6 mules, 14 horses.
P. A. Commons, Nashville; 1 colt, 3 horses.
P. Bodant, St. Joseph; 8 mules, 13 horses.
H. Link, Springfield; 49 horses.
L. Baum, Lexington, 23 mules.
B. Farris, St. Joseph; 4 horses.
P. C. Ellton, Wellsville; 1 horse.

Mr. Link's horses will be sold at the Union Stock Yards stable at the buyer's own price. Jos. Hake salesman.

CONSIGNMENTS.

Chas. Hauck, Fort Chartres, Ill.; cattle and hogs.
C. J. Delassus, Clayville, Ill.; hogs.
L. S. Baldwin, White Hall, Ill.; hogs.
J. F. Sweatt, Richland, Mo.; cattle.
H. C. Long, Rip Rap; hogs.
C. Proffett, Commerce, Mo.; cattle.
A. Brown, Thebes, Ill.; cattle and hogs.
W. Illers, Cape Girardeau; hogs.
J. A. Sides, Neeleys; hogs.
Jenkins & Co.; cattle and hogs.
J. A. McLain, Neeleys; cattle and hogs.
W. P. Thompson, Neeleys; hogs.
W. Zalmer, St. Marys, Mo.; hogs.
R. Bronn, Jr., St. Marys, Mo.; hogs.
E. Cissell, St. Marys, Mo.; hogs and sheep.
P. A. Toms, Bowling Green, Mo.; cattle and hogs.
C. R. James, Hannibal, Mo.; hogs.
B. Bury, Chamois, Mo.; cattle and hogs.
J. B. Goodrich, Chamois, Mo.; hogs.
J. M. Nichols, Chamois, Mo.; sheep.
H. Alberts, Smithton, Mo.; cattle.
W. C. Pettus, Gray's Summit, Mo.; cattle.
M. R. Firdwell, Straun, Tex.; cattle.
W. R. Pennington, New Florence, Mo.; hogs.
Geo. Bethell, Montgomery, Mo.; hogs.
W. I. Gardner, High Hill, Mo.; hogs.
W. Schierman, Foristell, Mo.; cattle and hogs.
W. S. Donegan, Williamsville, Mo.; cattle.
R. W. Alexander, Williamsville; Mo.; cattle
H. L. Wray, Iron Mountain, Mo.; cattle.
J. McBrier, De Lassus, Mo.; cattle.
Thomas Whittaker, Walnut Ridge, Ark.; cattle.
Wiley Soza, Jackson, Mo.; sheep.
L. B. Buchanan, Clarksville, Mo.; hogs.
Frank Damores, Richfield, Mo.; hogs.
Palmer & Sommers, Elsbury, Mo.; hogs.
Pearson & Rains, Fayette, Mo.; cattle.
Johnson & Ray, Mexico, Mo.; hogs.
Walker & Mayfield, Beaman, Mo.; cattle and hogs.

National Stock Yards.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,857 head. The native cattle market to-day was slow and values were unchanged. The receipts were as a whole of poor quality. The steers which were sold at $5.25 were of prime quality, the like of which has not been seen at this market for months. They were sold to a butcher.

The Southern cattle market was quoted steady with the closing sales of yesterday. The steer representation was not of the same quality which was offered yesterday.

Representative sales:

NATIVE CATTLE.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
18	steers	1,490	$5 25
14	steers	819	2 10
5	steers	774	2 50
11	steers	824	2 10
1	cow	1,180	1 65
2	cows	1,045	1 65
9	cows	736	1 40
1	cow	840	1 30
1	cow	620	1 30
1	cow	930	1 70
11	cows	678	1 70
31	cows	873	1 90
1	cow	710	2 00
1	cow	880	1 30
1	cow	860	2 00
1	cow	1,140	1 35
1	bull	1,200	1 75
1	bull	1,170	1 50
14	calves	145	3 00
1	cow with calf	......	22 00
3	cows with calves, each	......	17 00
1	cow with calf	......	19 00
1	cow with calf	......	13 00
33	calves, each	......	7 00
1	calf	......	7 00
1	calf	......	7 00

SOUTHERN CATTLE.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
413	steers	993	$2 85
115	steers	972	2 85
54	steers	1,027	2 75
63	steers	1,058	2 75
26	steers	1,093	2 70
28	steers	1,018	2 50
24	steers	920	2 40
23	steers	852	2 30
81	steers	885	2 40
25	steers	882	2 25
24	mixed	857	2 20
27	mixed	726	2 10
12	steers	1,027	2 15
27	cows	904	2 00
27	cows	920	1 90
30	cows	925	1 75
90	cows	694	1 75
30	cows	728	1 80
48	cows	774	2 00
30	cows	725	1 75
110	cows	778	1 85
30	cows	776	1 75
30	cows	754	1 65
2	stags	1,140	2 00
45	bulls	1,130	1 40

Hogs—Receipts, 1,713 head. The hog market to-day was strong and active and values were quoted higher. The hogs on sale to-day averaged a little better in quality than the hogs offered yesterday. To-day the majority of the hogs were sold at prices above $5.10 and only one or two loads sold below $5. Quotations this morning were as follows: Good to choice butcher hogs, $5.30 to $5.45; good to choice packing hogs, $5.10 to $5.30; good mixed hogs, $5.15 to $5.30; good to choice light hogs, $5.10 to $5.35, and fair to medium light hogs, $4.60 to $5.

Representative sales:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
75	218	$5 30	13	223	$5 30
59	218	5 25	69	212	5 20
25	186	5 20	77	186	5 20
24	198	5 20	11	207	5 20
82	171	5 17½	78	184	5 15
82	193	5 15	24	173	5 15
37	211	5 15	88	182	5 12½
84	159	5 12½	95	156	5 00
84	192	5 00	84	191	5 00
8	186	5 00	95	145	4 90
41	149	4 70	5	370	4 25

Sheep—Receipts, 509 head. The sheep market to-day was about steady. The sheep which were sold at $4.50 to $4.75 were good native mutton, and the sheep at $3.50 and $3.75 Southwest mixed.

Representative sales:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
5	128	$4 75	27	100	$4 65
59	88	4 50	20	75	4 50
14	117	4 50	60	80	3 75
5	110	3 50			

Live Stock by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000; slow and weak from first to last, prices irregular and average lower all around. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; slow and a good 5c lower; rough, $4.90@5.10; mixed, $5.15@5.25; heavy, $5.30@5.45; light, $5.35@5.40; second-class light, $5@5.15. Sheep—Receipts, 7,500; in fair demand and steady.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,800; shipments, 5,200. The market was generally dull and weak to lower; steers, $3@3.90; cows, $1.30@2.40; Texas and Indian steers, $1.60@2.95. Hogs—Receipts, 5,900; shipments, none. The market was steady; all grades, $4.80@5.35; bulk, $5.15@5.15. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; shipments none. The market was steady.

MONEY.

Business at the banks was fairly active to-day both in the general counter character and the demand for loans. Rates are steady and firm, ranging from 6 to 7 per cent.

Bank clearings	$4,061,980
Balances	404,536

Exchange quoted by A. G. Edwards & Sons:

New York	75c discount
Chicago	25c discount
Cincinnati	par
Louisville	par
New Orleans	par

Private wire to Gaylord, Blessing & Co.

LONDON, 2 p. m.—Prices of American securities:

Lake Shore	133	adv	½
St. Paul	81¼	adv	⅛
L. & N.	69¼	unc	
Erie	26⅜	adv	⅛
Union Pacific	39⅜	dec	¼
Northern Pacific pfd	50⅝	adv	⅛
Reading	27⅞		
Atchison	37⅞		
New York Centaal	111½	unc	
Silver	38¼d		

New York, 9 a. m.—It was not known in this city until this morning that two passengers of the Normannia had been attacked by cholera at the new hospital at Sandy Hook, and that one died. There is no cholera in town and but little fear of an epidemic here. The special cables say that fewer are dying in Hamburg, cases are decreasing and the disease is believed to be dying out gradually. Up-town last evening the tips were all to buy Whisky Trust or Missouri Pacific and to sell Northern Pacific preferred short. Wheeler and the bear gang in Northern Pacific had a pow-wow and probably laid out their plans for to-day. The bears are very powerful and may crush the market down a little more to-day, but shrewd traders on the bear side have covered. Geo. J. Gould has returned to town, and his friends at the Windsor all have tips to buy his Missouri Pacific. The tips on Whisky come from a first-rate source, and even though the stock has already had a handsome rise, it is booked for further advance, and is apt to lead the industrials to-day. The Whisky dividends are to be increased, and the stock goes on the clearing-house list to-day. There is a bull-pool in it, of course. The feeling on Western Union is strong. Some of the largest stock houses told their clients last night that while most buying at the end of the day was to cover shorts, the indications were good for further improvement in prices to-day.

Local Bonds.

Corrected daily by James Campbell, Broker, 307 Pine street.

	When due.	Interest Payable.	Bid.	Ask.
U. S. BONDS.				
2 ℔ cent bonds	Opt'nal	J. S. D. & M.	100	100½
4 ℔ cent bonds	1907	J. A. J. & O.	115	116
ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.				
City 3½ sterling	1916	Feb and Aug	95	97
City 3-65 sterling	1907	June and Dec	98½	99
City 4s, 10-20s, sterling	1902—05	Various	100¼	100½
City 4s, sterling	1905	June and Dec	102	103
City 4s, sterling	1908	April and Oct	102	103
City 4s, sterling	1918	Jan and July	104	105
City 5s, sterling	1900	Jan and July	105	106
City 6s, B. app.	1892	June and Dec	100	100½
City 6s, sterling	1893—94	Various	102	104
City 6s, sterling	1895—96	Various	104	106
City 6s, sterling	1898—99	Various	109	111
County Park 6s	1905	April and Oct	118	120
RAILWAY BONDS.				
Mo. Pac. consols	1920	May and Nov	111	111½
Mo. Pac. 3ds	1906	May and Nov	115	116
No. Mo. 1st m 7s	1895	Jan and July	106	107
K. P. 1st m 6s	1895	Feb and Aug	105	109
K. P. 1st m 6s	1896	June and Dec	107	108
K. P. D. Ex. 6s	1899	May and Nov	111	112
K. P. consols	1919	May and Nov	111	112

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Notwithstanding the well-known professional character of the stock market and its substantial advance of yesterday, it still displayed a firm to strong temper this morning and retained its large volume of business. Liquidation was still marked in Northern Pacific preferred, and for a time was prominent in Distillers, but the general market showed the same stubborn advancing tendency and the losses in neither of the leading weak stocks exceeded a fraction. First prices were generally only slightly changed either way from those of last evening. Beyond the special animation displayed in Northern Pacific preferred, Atchison, Distillers and Sugar, there was no special feature to the trading, and at 11 o'clock the market, while active, was only steady to firm at small gains.

Noon—Money on call easy at 3@4 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet and steady, 4.85¼ for sixty day bills and 4.86¾@87 for demand. Posted rates, 4.86½@4.88. The stock market again sank back into dullness after 11 o'clock and some concessions in prices were made, though all fluctuations were confined to the smallest fractions. The dealings even among the leading shares were barren of feature, but in the later dealings a firmer temper prevailed. The market at noon was dull and firm. U. S. fours reg., 114; do fours coupon, 115; do seconds, 100 bid; Pacific sixes, 107 bid.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—Mexican 4s, 6½; do stock, 14¾; Alouez, 8; Atlantic, 9¼; Montana, 30; Butte, 8¼; Centennial, 5¼; Franklin, 12; Kearsarge, 10; Osceola, 29; Santa Fe, 10.

LONDON, Sept. 20, 4 p. m., close—Consols, money, 97½; do account, 97½; New York P. & O. firsts, 32¼; Canadian Pacific, 88¾; Erie, 26⅜; do seconds, 107¼; Illinois Central, 96½; Mexican ordinary, 22¼; St. Paul common, 82¼; New York Central, 111¾; Pennsylvania, 55⅝; Reading, 28; Mexican Central new fours, 68½; Bar silver, 38¼d. Money ½ per cent. Rate discount in open market for both three months and short bills, 1⅝-16@1 per cent.

River Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 2.—River 4 ft. 8 in. Clear.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 20.—River stationary, 1.5 falls, 3.9 canal. Clear and pleasant.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 20.—River 6.2, stationary. Clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 20.—River 8 ft. 2 in. Cloudy and warm. Departed: Jeanie Gilchrist, St. Louis, 6 a. m.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 20.—River 8 ft. 3 in., falling. Clearing.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 20.—River 3 ft., stationary.

F. W. Meister, Pres't. John Wahl, V. Pres't. Richard Hospes, Cashier. H. Hunicke, Ass't Cashier.

German Savings Institution

Merchants' Exchange Building, Cor. Third and Pine Sts.

Organized 1853. Capital, $250,000. Surplus, $500,000.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS:

F. W. MEISTER, JOHN WAHL, A. NEDDERHUT,
LOUIS FUSZ, CHAS. F. ORTHWEIN, J. G. GREER,
A. BOECKELER, WM. KOENIG, RICHARD HOSPES.

☞ Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

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Between Olive and Pine sts.

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W. E. BURR, JR., Cashier.
H. B. ALEXANDER, Asst. Cashier.

SECURITIES FOR SALE.

$10,000 Corpus Christi, Tex., 6 per cent Water bonds.
$4,600 Duval County, Tex., 6 per cent Court-house bonds.
$4,750 Orange County, Tex., 5 per cent Court-house bonds.
$5,000 Rains County, Tex., 6 per cent Court-house bonds.
$4,000 Hays County, Tex., 6 per cent Court-house bonds.
$3,000 Lampasas County, Tex., 5 per cent Bridge bonds.
$5,000 Bell County, Tex., 5 per cent Bridge bonds.
$2,500 Laclede Gaslight Co. 5 per cent bonds.
$3,600 Sullivan County, Mo., School District 6 per cent bonds.
$50,000 St. Louis Real Estate Loans, 6 and 7 per cent.
Third National and Continental Banks stock.
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WHITAKER & HODGMAN,
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300 N. FOURTH ST., St. Louis.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—Lady photo printer. Pillsbury Portrait Co., 813 N. 21st st. 71

WANTED—A bask and 5 or 6 dressmakers, comp. ; 2 apprentices. Mrs. N. M. Gillespie, 3003 Easton.

FOR SALE—A large suburban tract with 7-room house, barn, orchard, etc., on Mo. P. R. R.; may exchange for city property.
9 RICHARD R. STINDE, 1004 Chestnut st.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. 2829 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—A wash woman to come to the house and do washing. Call at 2826 Stoddard. 67

LOST—Watch chain with $5 gold piece attached; monogram bearing initial "H. S. P." Please return to 3309 Morgan st. 30

WANTED—White girl to do general housework. 1104 Pine st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 3412 Lucas av. 66

WANTED—Boy. Holloway, Tailor, 903 Pine st. 61

WANTED—Fifty teams, 50 cents per load; 50 laborers: 4th and Pine st. S. Kennah. 59

WANTED—Traveling salesmen to sell blank books, printing and office stationery. A. B. Loues Stationery Co., Houser Building. 73

WANTED—City solicitor; $100 per month to right man. A. B. Loues Stationery Co., Houser Building. 62

ONE GONE.
NEW 8-ROOM RESIDENCES.
4394 and 4396 Olive st., reception hall, modern style, oak staircase, furnace, fine pantry, etc.; granitoid walk; will decorate to suit tenant; walk will be completed to cars; $65.
14 NELSON & MERSMAN, 8th and Chestnut.

FOR SALE.
New 6-room brick house, bath, hall, etc., $3,000; new 7-room Queen Anne brick house, bath, attic, cemented cellar, reception hall, hot and cold water and heating pipes, cabinet mantels; $5,000.
7 C. R. STINDE, 1004 Chestnut St.

Occupation for an Invalid.

From the Philadelphia Press.

One of the most complete and unique collections of newspaper clippings ever made, perhaps, was badly damaged by fire in this city about a week ago. It belonged to an invalid, who for years has cut the biographical, political and news matter of different daily journals and pasted the clippings so obtained on sheets for filing, after the manner of a library card catalogue. A very rich collection of accidents, murders, pickpockets, etc., had been amassed, and obituaries, marriages and sudden deaths appeared by the hundred. The owner, nothing daunted, has set about buying old newspapers to repair, as far as possible, the gap caused by the fire.

Innocuous Desuetude at Work.

From the Chicago Globe.

What's the matter with the oyster joke? Is it letting the campaign year crowd it out?

THE DELICATESSEN CAFE,
718 OLIVE STREET.
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

BARWICK'S
RESTAURANT!
416 and 418 North Sixth Street.
Regular Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, 25c.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL
and Restaurant. 415 Chestnut st.

CITY NEWS.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated and medicines furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine st.

Dr. E. C. Chase.
904 Olive street. Set of teeth $8.

THEIR FIRST SESSION.

Opening of the Convention of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

The fifth annual convention of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists now in session at the Lindell Hotel promises to be one of the most successful meetings in the history of the association. When the meeting was called to order this morning President A. Van der Veer of Albany delivered his annual address to about ninety-five delegates, quite a number of St. Louis physicians and about forty ladies. After several papers had been read the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, Drs. Carson and Glasgow of St. Louis escorting quite a number of the visiting delegates to the St. Louis Club to lunch. At 3 o'clock the convention reconvened and took up the regular programme as published in full in the POST-DISPATCH of yesterday. To-night an exhibition of specimens will be displayed, when about twenty more delegates are expected to arrive. The convention will be in session three days.

We are ready for Fall business in our Custom Department with an unusually large assortment of strictly fine Fall and Winter fabrics.

We are better prepared to please you than ever before in our cutting department, having the very best talent that money will procure.

As regards prices. We are the lowest-priced house in St. Louis for strictly fine suits made to order.

MILLS & AVERILL,
Broadway and Pine St.

Pardoned by Gov. Boyd.

HASTINGS, Neb., Sept. 20.—Charles H. Paul, treasurer of Adams County, who was found guilty of the embezzlement of county funds and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. Boyd and released from custody. The shortage in the treasury, which amounted to $55,000, was first discovered last January, partly through investigations made by the Supervisor, and by disclosures made by Deputy Emanuel Fist. Both Paul and his deputy were arrested. After a lengthy trial Paul was found guilty and sentenced, although the jury recommended him to the mercy of the court. The petition was urged on the ground that Paul had not profited by the shortage, and that his physical condition was such as would render three years in the penitentiary a life sentence.

The Electropoise.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14, 1892.

Mr. A. R. Plank, Manager:

DEAR SIR—I have been using the Electropoise for the past seven months with much benefit, both for rheumatism and dyspepsia. My general health is a great deal better than it has been for several years. Yours, etc.,

DAVID MCDONALD,
110 South Main street.

For circulars and terms apply to National Electropoise Co., 410 Mermod & Jaccard Building, St. Louis.

Identified by His Shoes.

Detectives Connors and Schroeder arrested Charles Michenfelder at No. 2338 South Broadway yesterday on three warrants for grand larceny. The police claim that they have nearly forty cases against him and lay at his door the numerous recent burglaries in the South End. Jewelry, clothing, shoes and other articles were found in his room. His arrest was due to a pair of shoes. He stole a pair from the boarding-house at No. 2222 South Broadway on the night of Sept. 11, leaving a pair of his own. The shoes which he left had a peculiar patch, and the detectives got a clue to Michenfelder through finding the cobbler who mended the shoes. When arrested he had on the shoes that had been stolen from the house.

Boiling the Milk

Is an excellent precaution if done while it is free from taints. Still a better precaution is the use of Highland Evaporated Cream, which is pure milk, fresh from the cow, evaporated, canned and processed. (Sterilized).

The Law Constitutional.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 20.—Judge Brown of the Marion Circuit Court has delivered an opinion holding the new tax law, which was impeached by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., constitutional. The question was on the right of original assessment of railroad property, etc., by the Board of State Tax Commissioners, when in all other classes of property the owner goes first to the County Board of Review and then appeals. The railroads and telegraphs have no such appeal. The court holds that there is no injustice in bringing this class of property before the highest tribunal at once.

THIEL'S Detective Service has removed to Odd Fellows' Building. Offices, New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Kansas City, Portland, Ore., and St. Louis. General detective business transacted for individuals and corporations.

Thousands of Rattlers.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 20.—The drought in the Southeastern part of the State has caused some of the swamps to become almost dry, particularly in Brunswick, and the monster rattlesnakes peculiar to that section have crawled all through the neighborhood. They have bitten and killed a white woman and three negro men and have also killed scores of horses, mules and cattle, as well as great numbers of dogs. The snakes crawl into or under houses and cattle are now kept in pens to protect them.

PITTSBURG CRUSHED COKE.

Investigate it before buying your fuel; save 60 per cent. Office 704 Pine street.

DEVOY & FEUERBORN.

An Army of Schoolboys.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—In the school parade of the Columbian celebration next month 25,000 schoolboys will pass in review before President Harrison. The day of the school parade will be Oct. 10. The boys will march in files of twenty and will be divided into battalions. Each battalion will be in command of a school principal. The Roman Catholic societies will have a special parade on the night of Oct. 11.

Pianos for Rent.

The largest stock at the lowest figures. Rent applied if purchased.

BOLLMAN BROS. CO.,
Southwest corner Eleventh and Olive sts.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

How British Commerce Suffers by Foreign Tariffs.

WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBITS AN OBJECT LESSON TO AMERICANS.

A Few Enriched at the Expense of the Many by Protection—Hon. Edward Blake Welcomed by Canadians—Italian Composer Honored in Vienna—General Foreign News.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United Kingdom was opened this morning in the town hall, Newport, Monmouthshire. President Rollin said in his opening address that he lamented the existing depression of trade, and especially the fact that there were no signs of improvement. He attributed the lack of confidence partly to the suspension of the Barings and partly also to hostile tariffs. He pointed out that while wages in the United States had only increased 1 per cent, the cost of cereals and of produce and of the necessaries of life generally had increased from 18 to 33 per cent, while the indications did not show that either the high tariff or the McKinley act was popularly appreciated. The prices on foreign goods sent to the Chicago exhibition should prove an object lesson to Americans as to what they were paying for the enrichment of a comparatively few men at the expense of the many. One encouraging circumstance was that British trade was apparently surmounting some of the chief obstacles placed in its way by the tariff. The export of tin-plate from Wales to America was six times greater now than in July, 1891. Taking the years ending at August, the plates exported from Wales to America in 1892 had only once been exceeded.

The speaker quoted the arguments used in America by the advocates of free trade on one hand and protection on the other. He dwelt upon the recovery of export trade with America in linen and worsted machinery and earthenware. He spoke fervently of the necessity of fostering the growth of arbitration and trusted, he said, that it would never be the lot of Britons to see civilization disgraced by the military shielding the millionaire as they had seen in the United States.

A HOME RULE CHAMPION.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE WELCOMED HOME BY CANADIANS.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 20.—Irish citizens who favor home rule for Ireland gave Hon. Edward Blake, M. P. for South Longford, Ireland, a public reception last night. Over 4,000 people were present. Two members of the Dominion Government, Hon. Frank Smith and Hon. John Costigan, attended the affair, the former as chairman. In the speech which he made Mr. Blake dealt with the economic evils of Ireland, setting forth that the present condition of her people was due to the perpetual class of landlords and the existence of a perpetual class of tenants, a condition under which the producing class was despoiled of all but the means of the lowest subsistence. Sometimes, he said, tenants were not even allowed to retain the bare means of living, and contributions from relatives who had emigrated were absorbed by landlords. He said he was convinced of the absolute necessity of a system of resident freeholders.

Addresses were also delivered by Archbishop Walsh and several members of the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AN ITALIAN COMPOSER HONORED IN VIENNA—BRIEFS.

VIENNA, Sept. 20.—While Mascagni, the Italian composer, was leaving the theater for another part of the exhibition to-day, 2,000 persons formed in a dense circle around him, and many kissed and embraced him. Some one took his cigar from his mouth, and the crowd then fought for the fragments of the cigar. All his efforts to escape were futile till a dozen policemen escorted him to a carriage and closed the gates on his pursuers.

WILL PAY TRIBUTE.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—The Sultan of Morocco has induced the Angerites to promise the payment of a tribute of £6,000 and a contingent of 500 men. Elkarnan, the leader of the late rebellion, who is not included in the amnesty, has fled to Algeria.

GROUNDED IN SUEZ.

PORT SAID, Sept. 20.—The British steamer Energia, which left Yokohama July 12 for Foo Chow, Suez and New York, has grounded in the Suez Canal. The blades of the propeller are broken and repairs are necessary.

THE KAISER'S DATES.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Kaiser William will reach Vienna on Oct. 8 and will afterwards go hunting in Styra.

HOW TO GET AN INVITATION
To the V. P. Ball.

Gentlemen who expect to attend the V. P. ball should leave their measure now for the correct thing in full-dress shirts. They are showing them at Boyd's, 514 Olive street, the largest makers of shirts to order in the West.

IN SILVER AND GOLD.

"Justice" to Be Molded From the Precious Metals.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—A statue of "Justice" in solid silver, 8 feet high, costing $50,000 and standing upon $250,000 worth of gold compressed into a pedestal, will be one of the exhibits at the World's Fair from Montana. The pedestal will represent the largest lump of gold ever seen, and sculptor R. H. Park will receive $10,000 for the model. The casting will probably be made in this city. The size of this statue is to be one of its remarkable features. No figure of solid silver over four feet high has ever been made. No solid piece of gold worth a quarter of a million dollars has ever been cast. The scales of Justice are to be weighted with gold and silver coin, and the casting made by April 20, 1893, by the most expert locksmiths in the country.

Miss Ada Rehan, leading lady of Daly's company, who has just returned from Europe, has consented to be the model for Mr. Park's statue. He will go to New York next week for the necessary study. Miss Rehan was one of the first thought of, as she is considered to be physically one of the most perfect types of American womanhood, her artistic ability also enhancing her value as a model.

The figure will represent Justice standing on the globe with advanced foot resting on the continent of North America. In her left hand she holds balances equally poised, one side piled with gold and the other with silver coin. In her right hand she holds the sword with arm extended.

From an artistic standpoint the design is perfect in its detail; the figure designates ideal womanhood, the lines being carefully preserved amid the graceful folds of the drapery.

Labor News.

The special committee of the Trades and Labor Union, appointed to deal with the fight against the Olympic Theater, reports that the matter seems to be coming to a head, and at the last meeting they obtained permission to call out the musicians at the theater, if circumstances should make it necessary. The Trades and Labor Union has changed its date of meeting from Wednesdays to Sundays and after Oct. 1 will meet on second and fourth Sundays.

The Legislative Committee has seen the Board of Health relative to the better ventilation of brass working factories. The board doubted its power to enforce any system of ventilation. The Legislative Committee has also prepared an ordinance to bring the pay of the cooks and pastry cooks in the city institutions up to the union scale. It raises the pay of chief cooks from $60 to $75 a month, and of assistants from $40 to $60.

The Trades and Labor Union realized $514.30 from the Labor Day demonstration at Concordia Park. The total receipts were $775.60; the disbursements, $126.30. The assembly has $990 in the treasury and $500 of it is to be deposited on interest.

A BOWER OF BEAUTY.

Display of Handsome Millinery at the Fall Opening of A. H. Fuchs.

A. H. Fuchs, corner of Broadway and Lucas avenue, had their millinery opening today and was converted into a bower of beauty, with arches of ribbons and flowers, and an ingenious display of handkerchiefs, representing the White House, with Baby Ruth and Baby McKee both in peaceful possession. Through the open doorways the crowd has been streaming all day, to have a peep at the triumphs of millinery art which fill the cases on all sides and are hidden among the bandboxes, to be brought out when the stock in sight has been exhausted.

One exquisite hat for a young girl was of peachblow velvet, just the shade for a fair young girl, with broad brim encircled by pink tips with here and there a dash of moss-green velvet, in bows and flots. Another, just as pretty, was of pale blue velvet, the tiny high crown encircled with gold lace, the same effect produced in the broad brim which was edged with forget-me-nots, in pale blue velvet, matching the facing and strings. A very stylish chapeau for a brunette beauty was of orange velvet, the little crown formed of folds of the velvet with black cords, the broad brim of velvet of the same shade turned up in front, the facing of orange velvet, designed to form a striking contrast to the bandeaux of dark hair beneath. The garniture of this hat was two Prince of Wales tips in black, perched high at the back above a bow, with long ends (for strings) of black terry velvet ribbon. Another charming hat was of white felt, broad of brim, the edge covered with a puff of pale green velvet matching the crown; in front was disposed a large rosette of ribbons, with high pointed ends, holding in place a novelty in the shape of "heart wings," in white, spread out with Alsatian effect, and confined by a rhinestone buckle. A stylish bit of millinery was found in the broad brimmed hat, which will be so much used this season, made of pale lemon-tinted velvet, combined with gray; a gray cord finishing the edge and a large Alsatian bow formed of gray loop edge serge ribbon, over which was mounted the high Prince of Wales tip in yellow. A beautiful hat for a little girl was of poppy red velvet, with a very broad brim simply corded with satin, and circled with a dozen or more tiny black tips, caught at the back by a velvet bow from which spring the high black tips.

For more sedate people there were some lovely things; one of them, a large white felt, something of the shape of the poke, faced with brown velvet, the brim encircled with lace, and bows of satin ribbon matching in shade the brown velvet which formed the crown; high tips at one side finished. Still another style for mature faces is the small Marie Stuart, to be found in many designs, one of the prettiest in heliotrope velvet, corded with white satin, the pointed front ornamented with bows of the velvet and white satin held in place by a rhinestone buckle and aigrette. Another is of jet, open and trimmed with orange and black velvet.

FUND FOR THE WEST.

Thomas G. Shearman Says It Will Be a Great Educational Factor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—This is how the Western Campaign Fund stands now: Grand total acknowledged in Sunday's WORLD, $27,945.21; total yesterday, $849.45; grand total, $28,794.67. Thomas G. Shearman incloses a subscription in the following letter:

45 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1892.

Manager Western Democratic Campaign Fund:

SIR—I take pleasure in contributing a little to the Western Campaign Fund, which you are now collecting. Whether the votes of the West are indispensable to the election of Cleveland and Stevenson or not, it is certain that such a fund as you are now raising is eminently desirable. The work of education ought to be carried on without regard to any immediate results. We are engaged in a struggle for the life and liberty of this Republic, of which the contest for liberty of commerce and exchange is but a part, although a very important part. At least two presidential elections have notoriously been decided by the simple weight of enormous bribery funds, contributed by men who repay themselves out of the pockets of the people. So long as the people allow a few capitalists to extort from them vast funds by having what they mildly call "full control of the home market" in other words, the power of taking the American people by the throat and compelling them to buy their clothing from monopolists or go naked, so long there will be an almost irresistible combination of vote buyers and vote stealers to control our elections. The Australian ballot has done a great deal to weaken the power of this combination, but it is not alone sufficient for that purpose. We must cease to put an annual prize of several hundred million dollars in view of the monopolists if we ever expect to break their power over elections. The real feeling of the Western States upon this great issue is sound enough. The people only need to have the issue plainly set before them to have faith that the Democratic party is really the friend of liberty and equality. I do not doubt that if this work is properly done this year the results will appear in a widespread Western victory, but even if we did not carry one of the doubtful Western States two results are certain to reward our efforts:

First.—The people will acquire an education which will tell with accumulated force in 1894 and 1896.

Second.—The popular majority for Cleveland would be increased by more than 100,000. If, as I fully believe it will, Cleveland's majority should exceed 500,000 in the popular vote, all the efforts which can possibly be bestowed upon this campaign by any disinterested friends of our country would be repaid even if the Western States should go by small majorities against us. But I believe also that there is no more reason for failure to carry Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois for Cleveland and South Dakota, Minnesota and Kansas for some anti-Harrison ticket than there is for failure to carry New Jersey. I think you have also done wisely in making your subscription a thoroughly popular one and welcoming the smallest sums as cordially as the largest. Many a poor man who can only give 25 cents will follow that little sum with intense interest and will become a more active missionary in his own neighborhood for having tried to do ever so little in a more distant section of the country. I inclose $250 for the fund. Wishing you every success in your good work, I am your obedient servant,

THOS. G. SHEARMAN.

WALTER S. LOGAN ON RECORD.

LAW OFFICES OF LOGAN, CLARK & DEMOND,
58 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK, SEPT. 19, 1892.

Manager of the Western Democratic Campaign Fund:

The WORLD is doing such good work in the cause of Democracy and good government that it ought to receive the support of every patriotic citizen. This movement is especially commendable as being the people's movement, and the WORLD, as the organ which perhaps comes nearest the people, is the proper leader of the movement to carry political redemption in the far West. I inclose a modest check, $100, to carry on the good work. Credit it to the Democratic Club No. 617, Fifth avenue, in the banner contest, Your's sincerely,

WALTER S. LOGAN.

Congressman Orlando B. Potter yesterday sent his check for $250 to the Western Democratic Campaign Fund.

The Western Campaign Fund, which the WORLD has undertaken to raise, differs in important particulars from every campaign fund ever collected. It is a public, and not a secret fund. Every dollar and every dime of its amount will be publicly accounted for in a detailed statement to be made after the election. No part of it will be put to uses of dishonor or expenditure in a manner which will bring shame to any contributor, or will need to be covered from public view. It is pre-eminently the people's fund. Our appeal is not to office-holders or office seekers, or to the classes who give money to carry elections with the expectation of having it returned to them ten or one hundred fold over from the public treasury or from the private bounties. The prevalent system of raising money to carry on political campaigns by assessment of candidates and those who will be applicants for political office or favor and the interested rich partisans who in this way contrive to establish a selfish claim on public officials, is mistaken, demoralizing and contrary to public policy. It is at variance with the sound democratic principle that the government is of the people, by the people and for the people. It tends to the degradation of politics by lessening the proper influence of men who are leaders by virtue of their unselfish patriotism, their high character and their wisdom in stateship, substituting for them a class who are politicians for gain and adepts in the art of corrupting voters. It was the opinion of John Stewart Mill that campaign funds should be raised neither from rich men nor from candidates or office-holders or office-hunters, because this establishes too great a preponderance of power in the class obtaining the offices and honors of the Government and the rich. The fund which the WORLD has instituted for carrying on the campaign in the West is subject to no such criticism. The contest in which the Democratic party is engaged is a struggle for the rights of the people, against the oppression of arrogant and extortionate monopolists. The great body of the common people are more deeply concerned in the issue than any others can be. They cannot afford to trust entirely to the generosity, or the zeal of professional politicians, they must help themselves. The WORLD'S Western Campaign Fund provides a way in which they can do so. The receipt of their money will be acknowledged and they will know just how it has been used. The campaign of planning and plotting by the politicians is yielding to the campaign of active work among the people; whatever is done, this year, must be done promptly.

The time is short. Will you help?

BRANDT'S $5.00 LINE LADIES' SHOES
ARE THE MOST
Exquisite Beauties
YOU
Can Imagine.

We Carry Them
—IN—
Cloth Top, Button
Princess Lace
—AND—
"THE NEW BLUCHER."

$5.00 Princess Boot.
You Should See Them.

J.G.BRANDT SHOE CO., Cor. Broadway and Lucas Av.
OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK SATURDAY NIGHTS.

ALEXANDER'S DRUG STORE
No. 518 Olive Street.
Pure Medicine, Fine Perfumery, Elegant Toilet Articles

English Hair, Tooth and Cloth Brushes; Buffalo, Shell and Rubber Combs; Cut Glass Pungents; Manicure Implements; Bathing Sponges, etc. The best selected stock in St. Louis and sold at lowest prices.

ALEXANDER'S BEEF, IRON, WINE AND PEPSIN.

A standard preparation, recommended by physicians in cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion and lack of energy. One bottle will have more effect than twice the quantity of plain beef, iron and wine. Price $1.
Patent Medicines and Toilet Articles. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
☞ Prescriptions and Family Medicines accurately compounded by skillful pharmacists, under the direct supervision of

M. W. ALEXANDER, No. 518 Olive St., South Side, Bet. 5th and 6th Sts.
ESTABLISHED 1856.

SPRING-HEEL SHOES
LADIES' MISSES' CHILDREN'S
At Popular Prices.
Ladies', 2½ to 6, $2 to $3.50. Misses', 11 to 2, $1.50 to $3.
Child's, 8½ to 10½, $1.25 to $2. Child's, 5 to 8, $1 to $1.50.
Infant's, 0 to 5, 40c to $1.25.

We can show you the largest assortment to select from. All our own brand. Reid's stamped on all shoes we sell, hence you know what you are buying. Price marked in plain figures on every article in the store.

Send in your mail orders for School and Dress Shoes. Illustrated catalogues mailed free.

Open Until 6:30 p.m., Saturdays 10:30 p.m.
REID'S, 411 North Broadway.

MUST BE CLEANED.

Citizens Insist on the Removal of Dirt and Nuisances.

Strict sanitary regulations and efficient quarantine seem to have stamped the cholera out in New York City and it is not likely that it will reach St. Louis this winter. However, the people, while no longer alarmed at the approach of the disease, have become aware of the inertness of two departments of the city government and continue writing letters to the POST-DISPATCH calling attention to matters pertaining to the city's cleanliness that have been overlooked or left unattended by the Health or Street Department. From the tenor of the communications there seems to be a wide-spread clamor that the city should be thoroughly cleaned for once, that if the plague does come it will not find a place to breed and flourish.

The following communications reflect the temper of the citizens regarding this most necessary move:

WANT WATER. SEPT. 20.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Having read in the columns of your valuable paper, the views of the leading doctors of the city on the cause of cholera, and seeing that they all condemn the wells as one of the greatest causes, I wish to make complaint about the city and the way they supply the people with water.

On Bell avenue, from Marcus to Walton avenues, which is only one block in extent, there are sixteen families residing (some of them very large) and their water supply is all from wells.

A petition was gotten up about a year ago and signed by all the residents of the block, asking the city to lay water pipes down the street, but no water pipes are there yet, nor has anything been heard of or read about them being put there.

The city water pipes are laid all around the block in question, viz., on Walton avenue on the west, Richmond Place on the south, Taylor avenue on the east and McMillan avenue on the north, being placed on Walton avenue when there were not sixteen residences in six blocks, and on McMillan avenue when there was not a single residence on it.

The city authorities are certainly doing the citizens of our block a great injustice, in not attending to this very important matter.

I am not much of a kicker, but I would like to see city water on our block, and hope, if this is published, that it will stir up the city authorities to a sense of their duty in the matter. A RESIDENT.

A FOUL HOLE.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

People in the neighborhood of Louisiana and St. Vincent avenues have reported several times to the Board of Health about a nuisance in that neighborhood, but no attention has been paid to them. There is a large hole filled with manure and water and the smell makes it unbearable for people living around there. A NEIGHBOR.

FILTHY ALLEYS.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Please report the alley between Sixth, Seventh and O'Fallon streets and Cass avenue. The garbage is scattered all over the place. SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I would like to draw your attention to the private alley between Fourth and Fifth streets and Washington avenue. It is in a bad condition on account of the garbage lying around. A PASSER-BY.

NOT DEAD BUT SLEEPING. SEPT. 20.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

The attention of the Street Commissioner is called to the dirty and cholera-breeding condition of the gutters throughout the city. Why are they not cleaned? It seems that procrastination affects this department of the municipal government the same as the Board of Health. Cannot the heads of these departments be made to realize the grave responsibilities that are attached to their respective positions? The snail-like progress that is being made in cleaning the city, the short-sighted policy that is exhibited by these gentlemen is simply inexcusable and merits the condemnation of the far-sighted and intelligent portions of the community. As an illustration of their lack of ability to grasp the situation, permit me to say that about ten days ago I reported through the columns of your enterprising paper several very filthy and pest-breeding alleys, and as yet nothing has been accomplished by the Board of Health to have the same cleaned. When will these antiquated fossils of the Board of Health and Street Department awake to a sense of their responsibility? CITIZEN SANITARY INSPECTOR.

FOR MAJOR "STREET COMMISSIONER." SEPT. 19.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Will you kindly assist the people living on Chestnut street, between Channing and Grand avenues, to have their street properly cleaned? The farce of cleaning the street occurs twice a week. What dirt that is swept from the center of the street is swept into the gutter and the most of it left there. If the Street Commissioner could be induced to let up long enough on his political machinations to inquire into the street cleaning contractors' neglect, we might get some relief. TAXPAYER.

AN ODORIFEROUS ALLEY. SEPT. 19.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Please call attention of the Health Department to the condition of the alley between California, Ohio, Russell and Allen avenues; also the vacant lot.

We have been instructed to keep our garbage in box or barrel, to be taken up by the wagon, but it is impossible for us to comply with the request, as no sooner than it is placed in the alley the geese, ducks, turkeys and chickens, which are allowed to run free, make a charge on the same. You can imagine the condition after they get through. RESIDENT.

HOW ABOUT THIS, MAJ MURPHY?

BELVEDERE HOTEL, Sept. 19.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

We wish to call attention to the unsanitary condition of St. Charles and Thirteenth streets at their intersection.

Owing to the depression of these streets at this point the mud and street filth has greatly accumulated since the rains of last week, as well as by the heavy street sprinkling, to such extent the crossings are impassable.

The stench arising from these filthy crossings is so great that the guests of this hotel are compelled to keep the windows of their rooms closed. We have had our own help clean the crossings four times in the last forty-eight hours.

Saturday night the street sweepers made matters worse by sweeping the filth into the gutters and letting it remain there.

The stench has become intolerable. A thorough investigation is solicited. Very respectfully,

F. S. ANDREWS, Proprietor.

DIRT A FOOT DEEP.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Would you kindly call the attention of the Health Department to the condition of the alley between Third, Bismarck, Douchette and Trudeau streets. It is a regular garbage dump. The dirt is a foot thick, and for want of a cleaning the place smells very bad. The people have complained, but the police don't seem to care. FOUR RESIDENTS.

IN FILTHY CONDITION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 17.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Being a reader of your valuable paper, I know you will give this space. The alley running from Fourteenth to Fifteenth streets, between Pine and Olive, is in a filthy condition and I ask you kindly to inform the Health Department to investigate. Yours respectfully, RESIDENT.

A CASS AVENUE COMPLAINT.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Will you please give the residents of Cass avenue, in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth street and Jefferson avenue, the benefit of some of your influence. The pavement in the above locality is in very bad condition, especially in bad weather. The police and others whose business, I presume it is, to report such matters, have had their attention called to this on more occasions than one, but all to no purpose. Will you please prod up the Street Commissioner or whoever may be in charge of this work, so that we may get a decent sidewalk before winter comes. The alley, too, is in an unpaved condition and should be attended to at this particular time, because when it rains it is a perfect cesspool. Respectfully, CASS AVENUE RESIDENTS.

ANOTHER FILTHY ALLEY.

SEPT. 18.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I would ask that you kindly devote space in your valued paper to announcing the filthy condition of the alley between Twentieth, Twenty-first, Pine and Chestnut streets. The police seem to have neglected same, as it has not received any attention and is in a terrible condition. A RESIDENT.

SHOULD BE LOOKED AFTER.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

It is hardly possible that any passenger who has traveled on the Suburban Electric Railroad has not noticed the continuous and daily deposit of family refuse by the residents on either side of the cut west of Vandeventer avenue. The bank on each side of this cut is supported by a plank fence and this refuse has been accumulating for several years and is a standing menace to the health of the city, as it extends for a great distance west of the avenue named, and the authorities ought to see that it is looked after and removed. WEST END.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, Dr. Joseph Hardy was appointed an inspector to look after emigrants from cholera infected districts who would have to pass through the city by way of the Union Depot.

EMPHATICALLY DENIED.

False Statements About the Unsanitary Condition of Jefferson Barracks.

A soldier stationed at Jefferson Barracks writes to this paper to correct the false impression that might get abroad concerning that place from the statements made in an afternoon paper. He says that the first duty taught the soldiers is cleanliness, a thing the officers insist upon and the point the soldiers pride themselves on mostly. "As to the condition of the Barracks," he says, "there is not in the United States a post that is kept more scrupulously clean than this. The commanding officer has done everything in his power to improve its sanitary condition. All old buildings and out-houses have been torn down and burnt, all refuse matter of every description has been treated in the same manner and the old grass and weeds that might decay have all been disposed of. The wash-rooms and the closets are all thoroughly cleaned and inspected by the medical officer and the officer of the day every morning. Every precaution possible is taken to prevent anything that may cause infection, even to burning the clothing of men sent to this depot before they were able to obtain their uniform. As to the pools of water spoken of, it is an utter impossibility for such a thing to exist, owing to the excellent drainage of the post. The garbage barrels are thoroughly cleansed every morning and swill or dirt of any kind is never allowed to stand. As to the roads, they are always kept in excellent condition, and the main road has been recently macadamized." The writer, who signs his name, states that he is an enlisted soldier, who writes only to correct a wrong impression, deliberately given.

Notice.

Citizens are requested to address all complaints in relation to the non-removal of slops to my office, No. 15 South Tenth street.

By the provisions of the ordinance and contract for the removal of garbage, garbage must be removed from that portion of the city west of Leffingwell avenue three times per week, and I am endeavoring to carry out the provisions of the contract to the letter. I request that any neglect on the part of my employes be at once reported at my office.

I would call the attention of citizens to the provisions of the law prohibiting the mixing of dirt, ashes, tin cans, etc., with garbage. I am not required by the terms of the contract to remove garbage that is mixed with foreign substances.

The ordinance in relation to garbage also provides that the garbage shall be placed by the occupants of dwellings in the alleys near the building line thereof; or, if there are no such alleys, then on the sidewalk near the street line, in water-tight vessels, not too large for convenient handling. The ordinance also provides that garbage shall be removed when placed immediately inside of doors or gates not locked or otherwise fastened, which open upon alleys or streets. Garbage placed as provided for by ordinance will be removed, but not otherwise.

In forwarding complaints please give the number of the house and the date when the garbage was last removed.

EDWARD BUTLER,
Contractor for the Removal of Garbage.
Office, No. 15 South Tenth street.

HOW POOL-BALLS ARE MADE.

Pressed From a Gun-Cotton Mixture, Cut in a Lathe and Dyed.

From the Washington Star.

"Celluloid has altogether superseded ivory as a material for pool-balls," said a manufacturer to a *Star* writer. "A set of sixteen celluloid balls will outwear three or four sets of ivory and they cost only $25, whereas you cannot buy sixteen good ivory balls for less than $115. The condition of the atmosphere which causes the ivory balls to shrink and swell and crack, just as if they were made of wood, has no effect upon the celluloid.

"Of course you know that celluloid is a mixture of gun cotton and camphor. Naturally it would be yellow, but zinc white is put in to make it white. After the ingredients have been properly mingled with the aid of steam heat the celluloid is pressed into blocks which are a little bigger than the balls that are to be made. In order to render them as hard as possible the material is subjected to a pressure of 800 tons for each ball. Next the blocks are turned in a lathe to perfect spheres of precisely the diameter required by means of knives, which work automatically and cannot cut beyond a certain distance from the center of each ball.

"When this has been done the perfect spheres of celluloid are ready to be dyed in various colors. For this purpose they are dipped and allowed to remain for some time in pots containing the dies, those parts which are not desired to be colored being protected by means of little cups of brass ingeniously fastened upon the balls. In the plain balls of red, blue, green, purple and yellow only the round spot where the number is to go needs to be covered, but in the treatment of the striped balls the matter is not so easy. After they have been fished out of the pots the dyed balls are put on a lathe and made to revolve rapidly, while fine sand-paper is delicately applied so as to smooth their surfaces. Then a keen knife, manipulated by hand, removes from them the thinnest conceivable shaving all over, which does not take off the color, because the dyes penetrate to a little depth. Finally, sand-paper is again applied and the balls are ready for the last process to which they must be subjected.

"This last process is the varnishing. They are placed for this purpose in little wire cups, which come into contact with them at as few points as possible, and a transparent lacquer is bestowed upon them by hand with a brush. As soon as they are dry they are ready to be packed and sent to the retailer. When they are newly finished, as you can see for yourself, they are quite as pretty to look at as any ivory pool-balls that ever were made. When are the numbers put on, you ask? Oh, they are cut very quickly with dies before the balls go into the dye pots, and a little plumbago is rubbed into them to make them black. No, it would not be possible for a celluloid ball like one of these to explode; nor could it be made to burn, inasmuch as its density is too great. However, if you were to cut it up into chips it would go off at a pretty lively rate upon being ignited."

USE no borax. Use no soda. For all kinds of washing use Clairette Soap in which you have all desirable and necessary detergent ingredients collected into a perfect combination in exactly the right proportions. Perfectly pure.

An Ungrammatical Watch.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"I have a notion to break your face," said the boy to his watch.

"You may even do that," said the watch bravely, "but you can't never make me run."

EXQUISITE NOVELTIES IN DRESS

Shirts for Gentlemen.

The correct styles in dress shirts can be seen at Boyd's. Gentlemen expecting to attend the V. P. Ball should leave their orders now.

Probably English.

From the Rider and Driver.

"Horses seem to be made out of all sorts o stuff."

"A horse is a horse."

"O, not only have I heard of wooden horses and iron horses, but to-day I heard some one talking about a corn cob!"

MARRIAGE is not a failure in homes where "Garland" Stoves and Ranges are used.

Conservatory Flower.

From Kate Field's Washington.

Cubeb: "It seems very natural."
Scarely: "What does?"
Cubeb: "To see a blooming idiot and a society bud together."

Humphrey's.

The indications for St. Louis for to-day are: Fair; warmer to-night; probably cooler Wednesday night.

$20, $25, $30.

No finer, better-made and trimmed or more elegantly fitting Suits were ever turned out by a first-class tailor than the superb lines we are selling at the prices quoted above. They are masterpieces of artistic workmanship—perfect embodiments of the latest Fall Fashions. The fabrics represent the choicest products of the most noted cloth makers of Europe and America. No gentleman can afford to pass our magnificent collection by, or place an order until he sees the Suits and Garments shown by

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,
Broadway, Cor. Pine.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

SUNRISE, And the New Day Brings New Wants, Advertise Them in the POST-DISPATCH.

THE POST-DISPATCH—PAGES 9-12.

The POST-DISPATCH Will Be Read by Busy Thousands and Your Want Filled Ere SUNSET.

ST. LOUIS, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMRER 20, 1892.

DOOMED TO DEFEAT.

Mongrel Political Ticket Set Up in Alabama.

THIRD PARTY MEN AND DISGRUNTLED DEMOCRATS UNITE.

The Republican Remnant Taken Into the Fold—Kolb in a Frenzy—Voters Advised to Go to the Polls Armed—Chris Magee's Hand at the Bellows—Where the Money Comes From.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 20.—The mongrel political convention has done its work and adjourned. It has nominated an electoral and a full Congressional ticket. The electoral ticket is uninstructed and unpledged. It is simply anti-Cleveland, and is composed of a conglomeration of so-called Jeffersonian Democrats, People's party men and Republicans. It is looked upon as a Weaver ticket, but Weaver's name was not mentioned in the convention to-day. Chris Magee, who has been here manipulating matters through the Mosely wing of the Republican party, remarked to-night that the ticket was perfectly satisfactory to the Republicans and they would vote for it. He looks upon it as a ticket that will never go to Cleveland, and can be used for Harrison, if necessary.

The nine candidates for Congress who were nominated without friction, are: First District—Dr. W. J. Mason of Monroe; Second District—Frank Beltzell of Montgomery; Third, J. F. Tate of Russell; Fourth, A. P. Longshore of Shelby; Fifth, W. M. Whately of Clay; Sixth, John M. Davis of Fayette; Seventh, Wm. Wood of Cullman; Eighth, Rev. R. T. Blackwell of Madison; Ninth, Joseph H. Parsons of Birmingham. All of the above were Kolb Democrats except the three last named. Wood has been a Greenbacker and a Republican; Blackwell is a Methodist preacher and chaplain of the alliance formerly affiliated with Independent and Republican movements; Parsons is a brother of Louis E. Parsons, the District Attorney, and is a Republican.

The electoral ticket chosen is a conglomeration of everything political. It is: At large—H. D. Simmons and J. M. Whitehead (Kolb Democrats); district electors—First, E. B. Harris (Kolb Democrat); Second, E. J. Carlisle (Alliance Democrat); Third, S. S. Booth, a United States revenue officer and Independent Rep., Fourth, Philander Morgan, brother of Senator Morgan, a Kolb Dem. Fifth, John H. Porter, Kolb Dem.; Sixth, John B. Harris, Kolb Dem.; Seventh, George Gaither, Chairman of the People's party of the State; Eighth, Thomas F. George, Kolb Democrat; Ninth, N. B. Stack, Independent Democrat.

The platform demands a free ballot and a fair count; that the rights of the citizens shall be as fully protected as the rights of capital; free and unlimited coinage of silver; hat the amount of circulation be increased to not less than $50 per capita; each dollar to be made the equal in value of every other dollar; a graduated income tax; that the facilities for transportation and communication of the country shall be controlled in the interest of the people; that alien ownership of land be gradually extirpated, that the tariff be reduced to the lowest possible amount consistent with the economical administration of the government, with such incidental protection as can be accorded to our industries by a wise levy of the same, and that charters of National banks be repealed and a means provided by which money shall be issued direct to the people.

J. C. Manning, who put Weaver's name in nomination at Omaha, offered this resolution which was adopted and loudly applauded:

> Whereas, Grover Cleveland telegraphed his congratulations to Thomas G. Jones on his fraudulent election.
>
> Resolved, That the election of Grover Cleveland means the indorsement of the perpetration of fraud upon the people of Alabama, and that this convention go forth and impress this fact upon the people of Alabama.

Kolb then made a speech. He declared that he had been elected Governor by 45,000 majority and by 25,000 majority of the white vote of the State, but the organized Democrats had counted him out. Mr. Cleveland, he said, had indorsed the methods of the organized Democrats and he asked all who were there for the purpose of aiding in the defeat of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic nominees to rise. Every man in the convention arose and applauded. Then Mr. Kolb discussed the recent election for Governor, exhibiting sworn statements from many counties showing how the votes were counted against him. "In Montgomery County," said he, "the returns gave Jones 60,000 majority, when as a matter of fact but 40,000 votes were polled in, the county and I received 1,500 majority of them." He called upon the Montgomery delegates to confirm this and half a dozen arose and said the ballot boxes had been manipulated in the various booths and that dead men, whose names had been on the poll lists, were voted for Jones.

"Why," said Kolb, interrupting the man who was vouching for the truth of his statement, "a man who was sheriff of Montgomery ten years ago came to me the other day and told me of his having killed a negro while sheriff. He said his conscience had hurt him for the deed until the last election, when he found the Jones men had voted that negro. Lowndes County," continued Kolb, "was counted for Jones by 1,600 majority when I carried it by 2,000," and he brought forward men who said ballot boxes had been stolen and stuffed; that Kolb's vote had been returned for Jones, and that for every voter on the poll list not voting ballots were dropped in and counted for Jones. For an hour Kolb went on taking up county after county, and in each case men would confirm his statements.

The convention was highly wrought up by this and an old man jumped to his feet and said there had been enough talk. It was time to resort to arms to protect the rights of the people. Another suggested that all opponents of the organized democracy go to the polls in November armed and prepared for a free ballot and a fair count. The convention applauded and all declared their willingness to serve as Deputy United States Marshals. Kolb closed by declaring that he had been elected Governor, and swearing by all that is holy he would be Governor and the State of Alabama would cast its electoral vote against Cleveland. Then the convention adjourned.

During the convention all the Republican leaders of Alabama were about the convention hall. Chris Magee of Pittsburg was likewise there, and his fine Italian hand was apparent in all its acts. Magee looks upon Alabama as the battle ground of the National campaign. He believes if the ticket nominated here is elected he can control it and the National Republican Committee through him has agreed to supply the money to elect it. Magee is laboring to-night to bring the two wings of the Republican party together.

The Moseley or administration wing will support the ticket named, but the Stevens or negro wing will not agree to do so. They want either a straight Republican electoral ticket or to be free to vote as they please. The leaders of the wing are only playing for the highest bidder. They believe now they can get the most money from the regular Democrats. The new party acting with the Republican officeholders will enforce the Federal election law and have Federal supervisors and marshals to the full number allowed by the law around the polls. The fee of $5 a day caught all the delegates, and almost every man of them has given his name to United States Marshal B. W. Walker to be enrolled as deputy marshals.

Kolb says: "We shall carry Alabama by 60,000 majority, and will elect seven out of nine Congressmen."

"Whom will the electors vote for?"

"Not for Cleveland, that is certain. They are not instructed, but are for Weaver, I suppose. That was our intention. It is a People's party ticket."

The Democratic leaders realize that there is serious danger in the new movement, but they believe that the fact that Republicans are on the ticket will drive thousands of Farmers' Alliance Democrats who would have otherwise supported it back into the Democratic party and that the State will be saved.

LEGION OF HONOR NIGHT.

Special Features at the Exposition—A. O. U. W. To-Morrow.

The Legion of Honor, a distinctively local organization, will be given the freedom of the aisles, naves and Music Hall this evening and an immense crowd is expected. The Legion, which is a social, benevolent, fraternal and educational organization, with an incidental insurance of $2,000, is a feature of St. Louis and numbers in its twenty-five councils 5,000 members, among whom are many leading citizens of the city. To-night the members and friends of the Legion will be received at the doors by a Reception Committee of 200 citizens in gay rosettes and badges. At 8:30 o'clock, between concerts, Supreme Chancellor James R. Kinealy, accompanied by the Past Supreme Chancellor and the chancellors of subordinate lodges, will march upon the stage. Supreme Chancellor Kinealy will deliver a five-minute address on the Legion of Honor. Later a procession will be formed and a visit paid to the ladies of the World's Fair in the North Gallery. Gilmore has arranged his programme of to-night with special reference to the Legion of Honor and will play the Legion of Honor galop by Mr. Leuden at the close of the first evening concert.

* * *

To-morrow night the Ancient Order of United Workmen will take their turn at the Ex., and will make it a grand night, as they have thousands of members in the city. The uniform rank will appear in full regalia and special music, among which are a few pieces specially dedicated to the A. O. U. W., will be played by Gilmore's peerless band.

* * *

The programme for this evening is as follows:

7 TO 8.	
Overture "Robespierre"	Littolff
Gavotte caprice "Gipsy Queen"	Van Gerhart
Selection "Ione"	Patrella
National anthem "Columbia"	Gilmore
Introducing variations for the following instruments: (1) Clarinets in unison, Herr Stockigt, principal. (2) Piccolo, Sig. de Carlo. (3) French horns, Messrs. Weston, Vokins, Miel and Zilm. (4) Saxophone, M. Lefebre. (5) Euphonium and barytone, Messrs. Raffayolo and Whittier. (6) Oboes in unison, Sig. de Chiarri, principal. (7) Cornets, Messrs. Bode and Clarke. (8) Petit Clarinet, Matus Ur. (9) Bass wood-winds, Herr Mundwyler, principal. (10) Flute, F. Wadsworth, ending with a variation for trombones and tubas.	
Patrol of the Grand Army.	Fanciulli
Galop—"Legion of Honor".	Ger Linden
9 TO 10.	
Overture—"Semiramide"	Rossini
Aubade—"Eveillez Vous"	Desormes
Grand selection—Gems from the operas of Bellini.	
Solo for flute—"The Witch's Dance"	Paganini
F. Wadsworth.	
Patrol—"Lu Lu"	Selma Meyer
(First time in St. Louis.)	
March—"Parade of the Guards"	Fassett

NOTES.

The overtures from "Semirade" and "Robespierre" will be played to-night, one in each concert.

An opportunity is given the soloists in the national anthem, "Columbia," which is to be played at the first evening concert.

A piece on the programme for to-night, to be played for the first time in St. Louis, is called the "Lu Lu" patrol, by Selma Meyer. Judging from its name it must be a "daisy."

Members of the Legion of Honor should not neglect to stop at the Wrought Iron Range Co.'s exhibit in the North Nave if they wish to see how elegantly and cheaply a kitchen of a hotel or dwelling-house may be arranged.

THE LOST PARADISE.

A Strong Play Well Performed at the Olympic.

Last night at the Olympic Theater "The Lost Paradise" was presented for the first time in this city by Charles Frohman's stock company from the Empire Theater. This play is the work of Henry C. De Mille, who has adapted it from the German of Ludwig Fulda, and deals with the relations between labor and capital. The plot is good, but cannot be chracterized as original, and it might be criticised from an artistic standpoint on the ground that the development of incident and character is too clearly forecast in the first act. There is also an amount of soliloquy unusual in modern plays, and some of the incidents are decidedly stagy. But these faults are overlooked in the general excellence of the piece, and the particular excellence of the company. The play is throughout written over lines favorable to the employed as against the employer, but the turbulence of the professional labor agitator is also clearly shown. The contrast between the luxury of the rich manufacturer and the suffering of the underpaid workmen was depicted in a most vivid manner, and the character of the heroine, Margaret Knowlton, who although spending her life in the immediate vicinity of her father's mills, had never entered them and knew nothing of the life of the employes, is peculiarly well drawn, especially the change that comes over her when she learns the true condition of those by whose labor she has been maintained in luxury. This part was performed by Miss Sidney Armstrong, and was most excellently treated. The character of the conventional woman of society who knew nothing of any world save her own, but who was driven by a longing for a wider sphere of usefulness and by love, unacknowledged and unrecognized by herself, for the superintendent of her father's works, to investigate the life and work of the poor about her, is depicted in a most artistic manner, and in many respects the most finished piece of acting in the play. William Morris performed the part of Reuben Warner, the hero. There was in his characterization of the self-educated and ambitious superintendent, whose deep love for his employer's daughter causes him to sacrifice himself and spare her father, who has stolen his invention, a little too strong a flavor of conventional stage heroism, and decidedly too much unnatural posing, but the scenes with the workmen were excellent. Onin Johnson as Rudolph Standish depicted the character of the employer who considered that the workmen had no rights save such as he chose to grant in a very acceptable manner, and handled his part throughout with great force. W. H. Crompton as Andrew Knowlton made the very most of his part. The conflict between his desire to grant the demands of his employes and the determination that his daughter should have everything she might desire was excellently developed, His devotion to his daughter was one of the best conceived features of the play. Cyril Scott made an excellent Bob Appleton, and Elaine Ellson as Polly Fletcher did an excellent piece of character work. As Nell Katherine Florence was as lugubrious as her part demanded. Walter Perkins as Billy Hopkins and Maud White as Cinders well supplied the comedy features of the performance. Kate Denin Wilson depicted the character of Mrs. Knowlton very well indeed. The play was put on in excellent style, and held the attention of the audience from the opening to the closing scene.

"Alabama," one of the best of American plays, by one of the best of American playwriters, Augustus Thomas, and presented by the best American company of players, the A. M. Palmer Stock Company, returns to the Olympic next week. Alabama is a play of portraiture and manners. It is a record of a poetic locality and people of to-day.

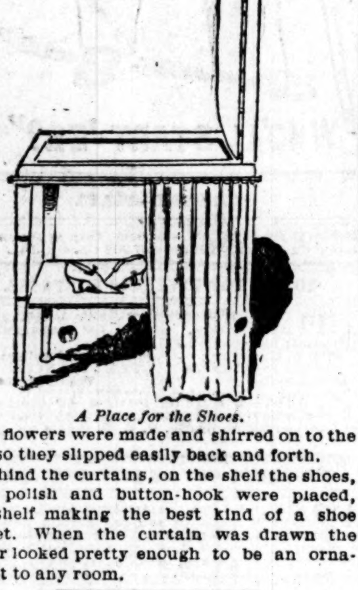
Be Sure and Use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your Children while Teething; 25c a bottle.

CHAIR AND SHOE BOX.

A Convenient Article of Furniture Designed by a Woman.

By the woman who is to live where space is at a premium even a modest assortment of shoes is likely to be regarded with a slight feeling of awe. The shoes in themselves are all right; they are necessary to the completion of her wardrobe, but where to put them is the question hard to solve.

An ingenious woman decided to make a little chair which she owned answer more than the ordinary purpose for which it was created. It was a straight willow chair, slightly ornamented with brass. The first thing she did was to have a shelf made which exactly fitted between the legs of the chair and was nailed securely to each leg. Four brass rods were fastened just below the seat at the back, front and two sides of the chair. Then four dainty curtains of challie sprayed with blue flowers were made and shirred on to the rod so they slipped easily back and forth.



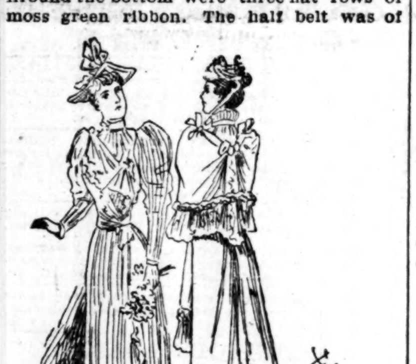
A Place for the Shoes.

Behind the curtains, on the shelf the shoes, shoe polish and button-hook were placed, the shelf making the best kind of a shoe closet. When the curtain was drawn the chair looked pretty enough to be an ornament to any room.

SOMETHING NEW IN FALL SILKS.

A Delicate Figure Which Gives Them a Very Soft Appearance.

Among the new fall silks there are a number of handsome stripes in monochrome, and a large number where the stripes are formed of a floral pattern. Foulards are also woven in floral patterns, the pattern being stamped upon the threads that form the warp before the woof is woven in, which gives the flowers a vague and misty softness of outline that is most pleasing. A lovely visiting gown in this style of silk was recently seen. The vine or stripe was made of successive violets and foliage on a fawn ground. The skirt was sheath-shaped in front, with a Princess back, with Watteau plait hanging from the neck. Around the bottom were three flat rows of moss green ribbon. The half belt was of moss green surah, as was also the vest plastron. Bertha frills of lace completed the gown. A pagoda hat, with violets and lace, is worn with the toilet.

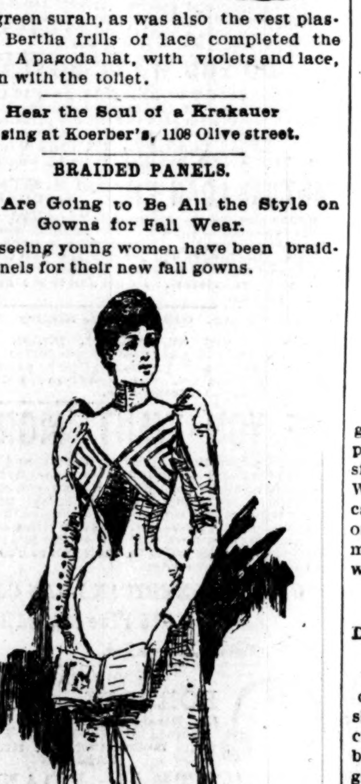


Hear the Soul of a Krakauer Piano sing at Koerber's, 1108 Olive street.

BRAIDED PANELS.

They Are Going to Be All the Style on Gowns for Fall Wear.

Far-seeing young women have been braiding panels for their new fall gowns.

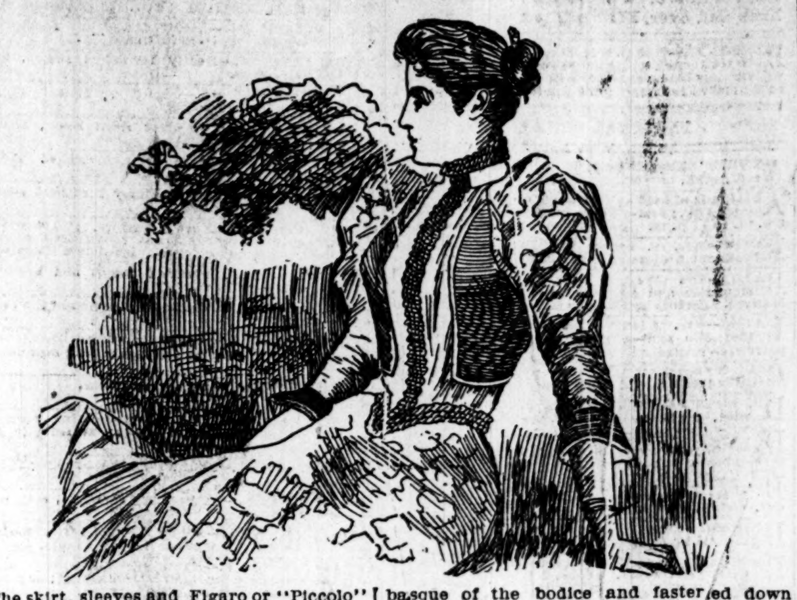


A Dress Which Will Wear.

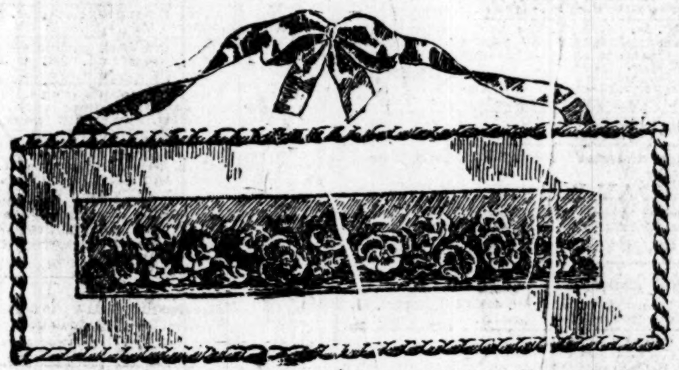
The illustration shows one pleasing result. The princess gown is of a bluish gray crepe cloth. The bell skirt has an inserted panel decorated with black silk braid. Upon the waist the braiding is so arranged that it forms a jacket effect. The sleeve has a full puff to the elbow with a deep, tight big cuff fastened with small black buttons.

Good Cooking

Is one of the chief blessings of every home. To always insure good custards, puddings, sauces, etc., use Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Directions on the label. Sold by your grocer and druggist.



The skirt, sleeves and Figaro or "Piccolo" jacket, open at the back, of the costume here shown, are made of figured silk, the blouse bodice of crepe de chine. Silk passementerie, plaited with chenille, is used for the trimming. A simple pretty toilet for the promenade might be made in the same style, but of plain and figured woolen, with a silk blouse. The pointed waistband of passementerie is sewn to the upper edge of the skirt, finished off with a flat piping; this being drawn over the basque of the bodice and fastened down the middle in front under a stripe of the trimming. For this the stuff is gathered at the neck and waist over a tight-fitting foundation of lining; the short jacket, which is made separately and lined, is then sewn into the armholes or all around the edges, as thought most desirable. The trimming on the back of the jacket is crossed over in the middle. Sleeve cuff made wider below and harmonizing with the jacket.

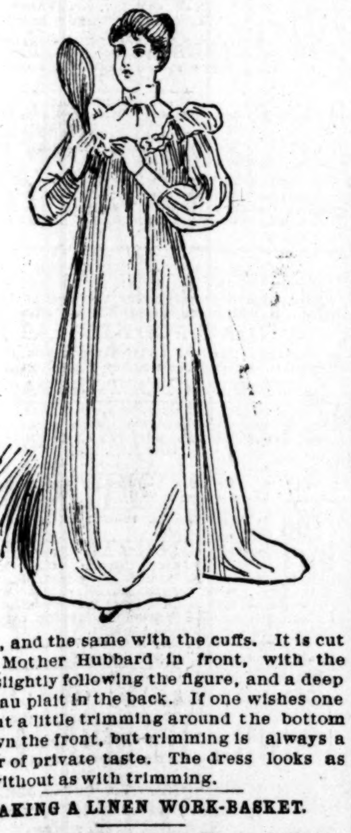


Picture frames that replace the dainty embroidered linen ones of summer that we suggested, sprayed over with tiny flower heads, are to be made of heavy water-color paper. The oval or square is first suggested by faint pencil lines, and also the pansies, chrysanthemums or nasturtiums in an even row around the opening to admit the photograph. These flower faces are nicely painted in water-colors, in full, rinch tints, touched up about the edges with gilt, as the warm sunshine does the natural flower. Sharp scissors will clip out the edges of the painted flowers cleanly, and also remove the oval or square center; the back of paper is then cut out to fit exactly the front piece; this may be readily accomplished by placing the completed front on the paper and tracing about its edges delicately with a fine pencil point. When cut out it will be found to fit exactly. The brace at the back is simply made of a bit of heavy paper pasted in place and bent outward for support. These frames are beautiful and very simple in construction; simply a bit of paper and paste and a broad field for display of personal taste and talent. A bow of ribbon may be tied over the frame at the top or side with dainty effect.

GOWN FOR INVALIDS.

It Is Simple to Make and Very Comfortable to Wear When Sick.

A simple and useful gown is produced here. Semi-invalids will find it valuable, and for an early morning gown it is perfect. For very cold weather it can be lined or made of thick goods. The original was made of blood-red cashmere, shirred onto a yoke of silk. The puffs at the top of the sleeves can be of silk or self goods, and the same with the cuffs. It is cut plain Mother Hubbard in front, with the sides slightly following the figure, and a deep Watteau plait in the back. If one wishes one can put a little trimming around the bottom or down the front, but trimming is always a matter of private taste. The dress looks as well without as with trimming.



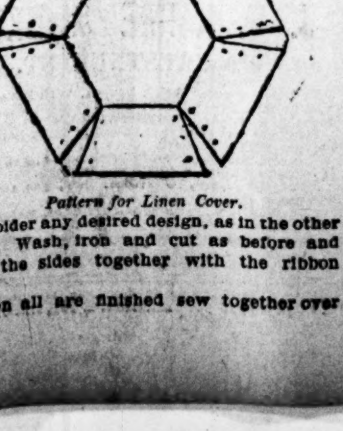
MAKING A LINEN WORK-BASKET.

Directions for Making the Kind of Work-Basket Grandma Used.

To make a pretty work-basket of linen follow these suggestions: Having selected the shade of linen desired, draw a hexagon, inclosing a smaller one for the bottom of the basket, on the material. The patterns here given explain.

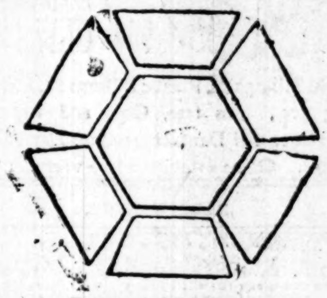
Cut a hexagon out of cardboard of the size of the bottom of the basket; also pieces for the sides. Cover each piece on both sides with linen and bind with narrow ribbon or silk braid.

Buttonhole the edges, work the eyelets and embroider any desired design, as in the other trays. Wash, iron and cut as before and draw the sides together with the ribbon laces.



Pattern for Linen Cover.

When all are finished sew together over and over. On the inside of two of the sides sew pockets of silk or fine flannel for spools of thread and silk. On a third fasten a few leaves of the same material for needles, on a fourth, a pincushion; on a fifth an emery bag, and on the sixth sew a scant loop of ribbon on each end through which to run scissors.



Pattern for Cardboard.

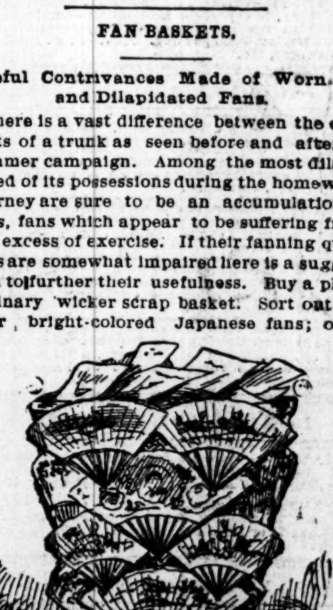
"The Exposition Echoes"

Will be issued daily during the Exposition from the POST-DISPATCH press-room in the Exposition building. It will contain the only official programme of the Gilmore concerts, will be replete with the "gossip of the aisles," an outline of the news of the day, and other attractive features. Some space has been reserved for advertisers, and any-one desiring to have their card therein will be waited on by our representative by telephoning to No. 4084. POST-DISPATCH.

FAN BASKETS.

Useful Contrivances Made of Worn-Out and Dilapidated Fans.

There is a vast difference between the contents of a trunk as seen before and after its summer campaign. Among the most dilapidated of its possessions during the homeward journey are sure to be an accumulation of fans, fans which appear to be suffering from the excess of exercise. If their fanning qualities are somewhat impaired here is a suggestion to further their usefulness. Buy a plain ordinary wicker scrap basket. Sort out all your bright-colored Japanese fans; open them and sew them securely all around on the outside of the basket. Upon the handle of each fan tie a bow of narrow ribbon blending in tint with the fan. Green and scarlet are two good shades to use. Evening fans of gauze, silk or feathers are used in the same way with good effect, and prove excellent collectors of dust.



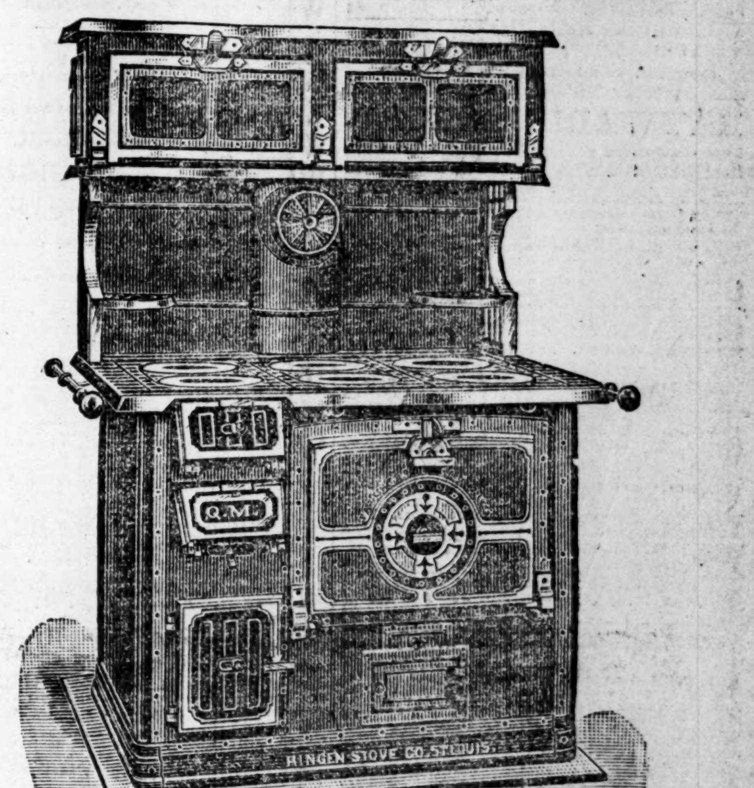
The Fan Trimmed Waste Basket.

Shirts You Must Wear.

Fine sateen bosom dress shirts, 75c; hand embroidered full dress shirts, $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Full line of fall neckwear, underwear, hosiery and overshirts.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING
A. H. Fuchs
Cor. Broadway and Lucas Av.
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.
Souvenirs TO ALL.



Q.M.
RINGEN STOVE CO. ST. LOUIS

"QUICK MEAL"

WROUGHT STEEL RANGES.

"QUICK MEAL" Wrought Steel Ranges have a round fire-pot, which is the greatest practical improvement in Ranges and Cook Stoves for the last 20 years, because the fire burns more even and therefore more economical. They are excellent bakers, durable and handsome, and no consumer will buy any other make of wrought steel Ranges after discovering the real merits of this wonderful Range.

RINGEN STOVE CO

414 North Broadway.

TO-DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Marriage of Miss Falkenau to Mr. Lowenstein—The Rae-O'Reilly Nuptials.

A leading social event of to-day will be the marriage of Miss N. Pauline Falkenau, a niece and adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Steinberg of 3856 Delmar avenue, to Mr. M. J. Lowenstein, the well-known newspaper man.

The marriage ceremony will be performed this evening at 6 o'clock at Mahler's Assembly rooms on Olive street, Rev. Dr. Sale officiating. The hall will be lavishly and exquisitely decorated with floral ornaments, carnations, which are the bride's favorite flowers, being conspicuous.

The bride will enter with her uncle, Mr. Steinberg, who will lead her to the center of the room, where he will give her to the bridegroom. The bridal robe is of pearl white bengaline, made with a high corsage, gored elbow sleeves, trimmed with d'Alencon lace. A tulle veil will be fastened to her dark hair and she will carry a posey of her favorite white carnations.

Mrs. Henry B. Zuckerman of New York, formerly Miss Steinberg, the bride's adopted sister, will wear a handsome gown of pale blue, made with a train and the round neck softened by a fall of rich point applique lace, the elbow sleeves of blue velvet and a sash of the same completing a very pretty gown. She will carry pink sweet pease.

Miss Nellie Steinberg, a younger sister, will wear primrose yellow crape de chine, made with a round neck and elbow sleeves.

Mrs. M. J. Steinberg will wear a handsome dress of grey silk, with a garniture of duchess lace and diamond jewels. Mrs. Lowenstein, the mother of the groom, will wear a handsome robe of black gros grain silk trimmed with cut jet and chantilly lace. Mrs. A. Newmark, the grandmother of the bride, who is 83 years of age, and vigorous, will wear a black satin trimmed with thread lace, which is a priceless heirloom, and her white cap will be ornamented with purple pansies.

Among the other members of the families of the bride and groom who will be present will be Mrs. Henschein, an aunt of the bride; Mrs. E. K. Obermeyer, sister of the groom; Mrs. Kann of Baltimore, another sister of the groom; Mrs. Ben Lowenstein of Kirksville, Mo.; Mrs. Joseph Greenbaum of Burlington, Io., and Miss Amey Greenbaum. After the marriage ceremony, there will be dancing among the guests, who will number about one hundred, and later on a wedding supper.

The bride and groom will at once occupy the home which has been fitted up for them at No. 13 South Cabanne avenue.

Rae—O'Reilly.

This afternoon at 5 o'clock Miss Blanche O'Reilly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. B. O'Reilly, will wed Mr. William Rae of this city. The marriage will be solemnized at the Church of the Immaculate Conception by the Rev. Father P. F. O'Reilly of Little Rock, Ark., the bride's uncle, assisted by Rev. Father Power, pastor of the church. The church is to be decorated for the occasion in yellow flowers and green palms and Prof. Alfred Robyn will preside at the organ. At the first notes of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" the bridal attendants will enter the sanctuary from the sacristy and walk down the aisle to meet the bride and her father. Two pretty children, Misses Agnes and Laura O'Reilly, will precede the wedding party, bearing great clusters of the yellow helianthus and gowned in white silk frocks trimmed in valenciennes, with yellow ribbons tied in loops below the neck. The bridemaids and groomsmen will walk next, Miss Cora Brolaski and Mr. R. B. Tunstall, Miss Lucy Donovan and Mr. Martin Mullally, Miss Rosalie Fusz and Mr. John F. O'Reilly. The maid of honor, Miss Grace Donovan, will close the procession. At the door of the church the whole cortege will turn and precede the bride to the altar, where the groom and his best man, Mr. C. R. Doocy, will await them. During the ceremony the exquisite little song "Lene," will be softly intoned. The bride, who is petite and pretty, will wear an elegant, but severely simple gown of white silk brocaded in the Greek scroll and trimmed about the neck with point duchess lace. Her veil will be pinned with a diamond star and pearl pins, and she will wear a diamond pendant at her throat—the latter presented by the groom. The bridemaids' gowns will be of white china silk trimmed with tiny ruffles on the skirts and low-cut bodices with berthes of lace. Yellow ribbons will float from the shoulders, and each young lady will carry a bunch of yellow helianthus. The hose and gloves will be yellow to match the flowers. After the church ceremony a reception will be held between the hours of 5 and 9 o'clock, at Mr. O'Reilly's home, 3107 Pine street, to which a large number of guests have been invited. A large room is filled with costly wedding gifts, a deed to a house and lot from the bride's father being among them. The bridesmaids each received from the bride a dainty, gold topped shell hair-pin, and the groomsmen scarf-pins of gold set with diamonds from the groom.

Mrs. M. B. O'Reilly will wear a superb costume of pearl grey brocade striped in mauve, the corsage embroidered in steel and amethysts, and diamond pin and ear-rings.

Mrs. E. M. Rae, the groom's mother, black nicosse silk covered with sparkling jet, diamonds.

How Many Babies Have You?

Something new—Reefer Junior, Vestee, Zouaves, Columbian and Bessmer double-seat and knees; $2 to $5. Fine zither or banjo free.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Surrendered Himself.

Yesterday afternoon Albert L. Teuch, alias Neal Hayden, who was wanted here for jumping his bond in the sum of $1,500, walked into the Four Courts with his bondsman and surrendered himself. A new bond was made out and signed and Teuch again released. He is charged with an assault to kill on Peter Daly in the latter's hotel near Seventh and Market streets in February last. Teuch said his parents, who are well-to-do people in Selma, Ala., advised him to return and give himself up.

LODGE NOTICES.

LAMBSKIN LODGE, No. 460, A.F.& A.M.—Attention: A called communication of this lodge will be held to-morrow, Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 1 o'clock sharp, for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our late brother, T. J. Turley. All brothers are invited. By order JOHN LEROY, M. W.
R. C. SCHROEDER, Secy. 33

DAMON LODGE, No. 28, K. of P.—Regular meeting Wednesday evening, Sept. 21, at Pythian Hall, No. 405 Locust st. Work in the amplified third. Council take One notice. All Knights cordially ivited.
ELLIS H. WILSON, C. C.
Attest: CHAS. J. VUCH, K. of R. and S. 33

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation as barkeeper by young married man, who can give best of references. Call or address 1019 Pine st. 38

WANTED—A young man of 19 would like sit. with some union bricklayer or stonemason to learn trade. Add. X 415, this office. 38

Boys.

WANTED—Situation by boy of 16 to learn surveying or a good trade; good references. Address K 415 this, office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 19 in an office or shipping department. Add. C 416, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation in city or suburbs to take care of stock or run furnace; city references given. B., 707 N. 6th st. 43

WANTED—Young man of 20, unemployed, desires outside position; reference from late employer. Address M 415, this office. 43

WANTED—Situation by reliable German of 46 to attend to horse and work about place. P. R., northeast corner 8th and Walnut. 43

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Clerks and Salesmen

WANTED—German clerk for clothing, boot and shoe store in town of 1,000. Address C. R. Ray, Meredosia, Ill. 54

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. For terms and particulars address the Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Co. X 15, La Crosse, Wis. 54

MONEY to loan on furniture; small house a specialty; cheap and quick. 619 Pine st. 54

GO to Hendricks' Mercantile for your lunch; everything clean and fresh. 213 N. 6th st. 54

SEE our $4 shoes, made in the Exposition. Harris-Brunner Shoe Co., 520 Pine st. 54

PERKINS & HERPEL'S COLLEGE,
4th and Washington av.; phone 1207.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.
Shorthand, Book-keeping, Penmanship, etc.
New term, day and night, now open. 54

HAYWARD'S SHORT-
Hand and Business College, 702, 704 and 706 Olive st.; day and night sessions. Phone 479.

Cooks.

WANTED—At restaurant 412 Morgan st., A1 colored man cook. 56

WANTED—Good hotel cook for country town of 1,000. Address C. R. Ray, Meredosia, Ill. 56

COOKS—Buy your jackets and aprons from Angelica, 114 N. 9th, bet. Pine and Chestnut sts. 56

The Trades.

WANTED—Lathers. Apply at 1113 Garrison av. 58

WANTED—Carpenters and car builders. Apply at foot of Utah st. 58

WANTED—In Euclid Park, one carpenter, a good finisher. E. Mariatt. 58

WANTED—A few plumbers. Apply at R. Schindler, 6617 S. Broadway. 58

WANTED—Bricklayers; highest wages; long job. E. G. Coray, Virden, Ill. 58

WANTED—Two first-class colored barbers. 1515 Olive st. Call immediately. 58

WANTED—Good wall paper cleaners at once. H. H. Bridgeland, 2116 Eugenia st. 58

WANTED—Cooper to work patent hooper in the country; pay 7c per barrel. Apply at 123 N. Main st. 58

WANTED—Two expert whisk broom tyers. Apply at factory of Samuel Cupples W. W. Co., 6th and Cerre sts. 58

WANTED—Driver, one acquainted with the retail grocery trade preferred; $40 per month. Address, stating age and whether married or single, W 415, this office. 58

BARKEEPERS—Buy your jackets and aprons from Angelica, 114 N. 9th, bet. Pine and Chestnut. 58

MONEY to loan on furniture, horses and wagons. Call and get our terms. 619 Pine st. 58

TREATMENT FREE
For all diseases; small charges for medicine only; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily; Sunday, 9 to 4; no students. Policlinic and Dispensary, 813 N. 6th st., St. Louis, Mo. 58

Boys.

WANTED—Six good strong boys. Apply at 2301 Kosciusko st. 61

WANTED—A strong boy to learn horseshoeing. Apply 3236 Olive st. 61

WANTED—A boy 14 or 15 years old at King's highway and Lindell av. 61

WANTED—A good boy to make himself useful in laundry. 1503 Franklin av 61

WANTED—Steady colored porter in barber shop; good wages. 2631 Franklin av. 61

WANTED—Boy 14 to 16 years old to make fires and work about house. 3694 Pine st. 61

WANTED—Boy from 14 to 16 years old in gents' furnishing goods store. ref. req. 1021 Franklin av. 61

WANTED—Boy for stablework; one living in neighborhood preferred; call to-day. 1204 Chouteau av. 61

Laborers.

WANTED—15 men on St. Vincent and Nebraska av. 59

WANTED—A seamstress to do plain sewing at Beers' Hotel. 69

WANTED—Teams to haul building rock off cars. Apply at 2946 Laclede av. 59

WANTED—20 laborers to lay gas pipe. Westminster pl. and Newstead av. 59

WANTED—Twenty men, $1.75 per day, at Benton pl. and Park av. John A. Lynch. 59

WANTED—20 men on Lee and Prairie avs. in rear of Union Railway Stables. Martin Davis. 59

WANTED—10 teamsters. Apply to stable, King's highway and Maryland av. Jas. Carroll. 59

WANTED—Scraper holders on King's highway and Maryland av.; pay $1.75 a day. Jas. Carroll.

WE lend money on horses, wagons, mules and all kinds of personal property. 619 Pine st. 59

15 TEAMS 50c per load; 20 men $1.75 per day; steady work. St. Louis Sidewalk Co., 15th and Washington av. 59

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A houseman for St. James Hotel. 62

WANTED—A good man dish-washer. 421 N. 8th st. 62

GO to Hendricks' Mercantile for your lunch; everything clean and fresh. 213 N. 6th st. 62

WANTED—Night work by experienced man nurse and waiter. Add. Y 415, this office. 62

WANTED—Young man to drive express wagon. Call before noon at East St. Louis & St. Louis Express Co., 10 S. Main st., East St. Louis. 62

WANTED—10 good, intelligent men to canvass for Singer Machines; salary and commissions paid; steady employment to men of good address who are willing to work. Apply at 2003 S. Jefferson av. 62

WANTED—At 4723 Labadie av., corner of Marcus, good steady sober man to attend horses, garden and make himself generally useful around a place; good healthy German man preferred, good home for such; must bring the best of references. Apply at 902 Chestnut st. 62

WANTED—Wide awake workers everywhere for "Shepp's Photographs of the World;" the greatest book on earth; costing $100,000; retail at $3.25, cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1,500 volumes. Agents wild with success. Mr. Thomas L. Martin, Centerville, Tex., cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, O., $23 in 40 minutes; Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only $1. Books on credit. Freight paid. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa., or 358 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. 62

$3.00 UP. Pants to order. Mesritz Tailoring, Co. 219 N. 8th near Olive st., 2d floor. 62

Book-keepers.

THE Bryant & Stratton
BUSINESS, SHORTHAND AND TELEGRAPH SCHOOL. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Corner Broadway and Market st. Send for circular. 53

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—A girl wants a place in private family to cook only; good refs. Add. A 416, this office. 49

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—Situation to do general housework or nurse 3216 Magazine st. 48

WANTED—Sit. to do general housework in a small family. 1210 Bayard av. 48

WANTED—Sit. to do general housework in a small family, 4716 Easton av. 48

STOVE REPAIRS.
Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st. 48

Housekeepers.

WANTED—By middle-aged lady with some means, a place as housekeeper; she wants a good home. Add. R 415, this office. 47

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Situation by responsible person to sew and nurse. Add. B 416, this office. 46

Teachers, Companions, Etc.

WANTED—A position as governess by a young English lady; competent to teach French, German, music, drawing and painting. Add. H 399, this office. 77

Nurses.

WANTED—Sit. by a girl to nurse. 127 Lombard st. 50

WANTED—A first-class white woman wants a place as nurse. Please call at 818 N. 15th st. 50

Laundresses.

WANTED—Washing to take home. 1235 Channing av. rear. 51

WANTED—Woman wants a few more places to go washing by the day or do any kind of work. 1120 Brooklyn st. 51

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Bundle washing to take home; best ref. given. 2104 Franklin av. 52

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Young lady cashier. 610 Franklin av. 63

Cooks, Etc.

WANTED—A good cook at 3414 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—A good cook; no washing. 3236 Pine st. 68

WANTED—Cook for family of four. 4040 Delmar av. 68

WANTED—A woman to cook; must be good. 3018 Lucas av. 68

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron. Apply 2716 S. 13th st. 68

General Housework

WANTED—Small girl for light housework, 2223 Walnut st. 66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework at 2721 Gamble st. 66

WANTED—Girl for genaral housework. Apply at 3159 S. Jefferson av. 66

WANTED—Girl for housework for small family in flat. 4143 Finney av. 66

WANTED—Good girl for housework, no washing. 1119 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Good German girl for general housework. 2826 Cass av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework in family of 2. Apply 1829 Rutger st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family. 1226 S. 9th st. 66

WANTED—Good girl for general housework, or good assistant. 3105 Sheridan av. 66

WANTED—A young girl for general housework; small family; at once. 1201 Taylor av. 66

WANTED—Strong and willing girl for general housework; 2 in family. 3940 Finney av. 66

WANTED—A girl for general housework, small family; no washing. 3850 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family; German preferred. 3430 Franklin av.

WANTED—German girl for general housework; small family; good pay. Apply 4361 Finney. 66

WANTED—Experienced girl for general househousework in American family. Call 4410 Washington av. 66

WANTED—Girl for general housework; small family, small house; wages $17 per month. Apply at 4017 Lincoln av. 66

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; no washing; small family; highest wages. Call at once. 4362 Washington av. 66

WANTED—A good German girl to do general housework for one person (lady); a good home for a steady girl. Apply 3871 Washington av., after 12 o'clock. 66

WANTED—Woman for general housework; must be good cook; to go in the country. For particulars address J. H. Glenn, Taylorville, Parton Co., Ga.; state color. 66

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—A good apprentice girl to learn dressmaking. 1411 Wash st. 69

WANTED—A good stylish dressmaker; no other need apply; 1203 Chambers st. 69

DRESS-CUTTING and dressmaking school, 1100 Chouteau av. The best school in St. Louis. 69

WANTED—At once, a good drapist; also an apprentice to learn dressmaking. 3419 Bell av. 69

WANTED—Two seamstresses, one for plain sewing and one on burial robes and linings. Apply 615 N. 8th. 69

WANTED—Good finishers and machine girls on custom-made pants; good pay and steady work. 109 N. 6th st., second floor, front room. 69

WANTED—Machine girls; tackers and finishers on fine pants; also girls to learn. Apply to American Tailors, No. 213 N. Broadway. 69

LADIES to do embroidery at home; $10 a week easily made by experienced hands. Call or address, with stamp, G. Lucky & Co., 117 N. 8th. 69

Laundresses.

WANTED—A first-class colored laundress by the week. 2814 Pine st. 67

WANTED—Washwoman for 2 days a week. Apply at 1814 S. Compton av. 67

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer, not Irish. 4333 Morgan st. 67

WANTED—A good laundress. Apply at 2166 Lafayette av., corner Missouri av. 67

WANTED—White woman to wash and iron for small family. 2003 Park av., lower bell. 67

Nurses.

WANTED—Nurse girl for small family. 3131 Laclede av. 70

WANTED—White woman to nurse and be companion for my sick wife and to assist housekeeper in light household work. Add. with refs. T 415, this office. 70

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A girl at 1405 St. Ange av. 71

WANTED—A good girl. 3404 Pine st. 71

WANTED—A good house-girl. 2312 S. 11th st. 71

WANTED—Parlor maid and waitress. 2117 Olive st. 71

WANTED—A girl to wash dishes at 913 Franklin av. 71

WANTED—Girl for light work in flat, family of 3. 3124A Bell av. 71

WANTED—Waiter girl at Mercantile Lunch Room, 213 N. 6th st. 71

WANTED—3 experienced dining-room girls at once. 2621 Olive st. 71

WANTED—House and dining-room girl, with references. 3551 Pine st. 71

WANTED—Woman to pick rags. Call at G. Mathes, 1231 N. 8th st. 71

WANTED—At 4416 Lindell av., a girl for light housework; good wages. 71

WANTED—A woman dish washer who will do scrubbing. 1517 Franklin av. 71

WANTED—Girl for light housework; age 14 to 16. Adolf Schenk, 2654 Morgan st. 71

WANTED—A girl to do chamber work and wait on table; no washing. 3020 Olive st. 71

WANTED—A girl for housework; reference required; good wages. 2815 Lucas av. 71

WANTED—Stitchers and table girls in a shoe factory. Apply 409 Morgan st., upstairs. 71

WANTED—3 girl dishwashers, 1 dish carrier and 1 man for general work. Richelieu Hotel. 71

WANTED—Girl for housework to assist another; good wages and home. Ad. D 416, this office. 71

WANTED—Stitchers, closers and girls to learn on Singer and W. & W. machines. St. Louis Coat Co., 19th and Morgan sts. 71

WANTED—Middle-aged lady without incumbrance to do up-stairs work, without washing; references required. 114 N. 9th st. 71

WANTED—Neat young girl to assist in housework and in care of two young children; can go home at night; good wages 4212A Evans av. 71

WANTED—Steady, reliable colored woman as an assistant with housework; must be first-class, none others need apply. Call at 2111 Lucas av. 71

WANTED—A good general girl in a small family, must have first-class references; good pay and treatment. Apply at 4723 Labadie av., near Marcus. 71

WANTED—Ladies and girls to do our new work for us at home. $3 to $8 a week easily made; no painting or canvassing; send self-addressed envelope. Echo Manufacturing Co., 4 Liberty square, Boston, Mass. 71

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. Advertisements in this column not of a business nature, of two lines and over, FIFTEEN cents per line.

PERSONAL—1:30 p. m.: If agreeable I would like to take lunch with you between 1 and 2. You will find my business address in the directory. Absence makes the heart grow fonder. 9 o'clock. 1

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

ANDRUS' Electric Belt, 919 Olive st., cures the sick, weak, nervous, pains, aches, etc.; book free.

ALL kinds of bath and massage treatment; experienced op.; first-class patronage solicited. Hours 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. Mrs. Brooks, 1509 Chestnut st.

BATHS—Mrs. S. Shaw, 1124 Pine st., massage treatment, professional attendants; lady operators.

BATHS—Mrs. Werner gives all kinds of baths, magnetic and massage treatment; skilled operatives. Parlors at 902 Pine st., in rear. 74

BATHS—Mrs. Adams gives sea-salt baths, also magnetic and electric treatment; first-class patronage respectfully solicited. 2204 Chestnut. 74

CALL for the doctor at Pope's Pharmacy, 9th and Olive; treats all dis. Chgs. only for medicine. 74

DR. LOTTA REINER—Ladies' physician and midwife, graduate of two colleges, 120 S. 14th. 74

DR. MARY ARTHUR treats female diseases successfully; receives and boards ladies in con.; reas. terms; bus. con.; ladies in trouble call 2603 Wash. 74

DR. ANNA NEWLAND, ladies' physician and midwife; treats and cures female troubles; board dur. con. Ladies in trouble call or write. 29 S. 14th.

HIGHEST cash price paid for household goods and feathers by M. Durnin, 107 N. 12th st. 74

HIGHEST price paid for gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address N. Jacobs, 318 Locust st. 74

MME. AMES gives all kinds of massage, oil and alcohol rubbing. 26 S. 16th st. 74

MME. ANNA, the fortune-teller of the West, 326 Market st., near 4th, established 1851. 74

MRS. MABEL EDWARDS gives massage, magnetic and electric treatment. 2217 Market st. 74

MADAME LOTTA REINER receives ladies during confinement; charges reasonable. 120 S. 14th. 74

MRS. L. HOTSON, midwife, recs. ladies during con.; reas. rates; ladies in trouble call or write; take Market st car. 2305 Market st. 74

MARRIED LADIES send 10 cents for sealed particulars (no medicine, no deception), just what you want. Ladies' Bazar, Kansas City, Mo. 74

MRS. J. SONNEN, graduate midwife, receives ladies during confinement; first-class accommodations at reasonable prices; strictly confidential. Call or write 1031 Park av.; take U. D. cars south. 74

MRS. DR. M. DOSSEN, the world renowned female specialist; 25 years' practical experience; skilfully treats and cures all female complaints, with great success: call or write. 1006 Chouteau av. 74

3 CENTS per yard—Steam carpet cleaning. Eagle Works, 1915 Locust; awnings to order; cheap. 74

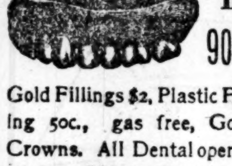
1,000 BUSINESS CARDS, $1. H. B. Croie & Co., printers, 815 Locust; no slop work.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

PENSIONS! PATENTS!
Advice free. H. D. O'Brien, 421 Chestnut st., St. Louis. Rejected claims a specialty.

MY CHALLENGE
Has not been accepted by so called mediums who advertised "All challenges accepted," but who dare not meet me and prove what they advertise, and whose silence brands them as imposters, deceivers and frauds. Adrian B. Ormerod, 2324 Pine st. The only real, genuine trance medium in St. Louis. Fee $1, call or write. No sign. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PRIVATE LYING-IN INSTITUTE
AND COLLEGE OF MIDWIFERY
Incorporated.
The only regular institute of the kind in the West.
Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated and find perfect seclusion. Female diseases a specialty.
DR. H. NEWLAND,
2203 Olive St.



DR. E. C. CHASE,
Dental Rooms,
904 OLIVE ST.
Gold Fillings $2, Plastic Fillings $1, Extracting 50c., gas free, Gold and Porcelain Crowns. All Dental operations at moderate prices. Office established 20 years.

DRESSMAKING.

WANTED—Ladies who wish to have their dresses made in first-class style and perfect fit, to call on Mrs. Lawrence. 1522 Papin st.; would like to make engagements with first-class families for their fall work; charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed; all orders promptly attended to. 72

FINE DRESSMAKING,
From $5; work and fit guaranteed. 614 Olive st. 72

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—Solicitor, one who is acquainted with sign work. Add. E 416, this office. 73

WANTED, Agents—Intelligent lady agents; something new; no lady can do without it. Call at room 505 Fagin bldg., from 9 to 12 a. m. 73

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Man with $150 for an organized theatrical company. Address E 415, this office. 23

WANTED—Partner for lead and zinc mine in Franklin County, Mo. Add. Y 414, this office.

WANTED—Partner, immediately, with $2,500 or more, to operate a zinc mine; over $8,000 invested in machinery and development; adjoining mines paying $100 per day. Add. P. O. Lock Box 73, Aurora, Mo. 23

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—By a young man, room and board; state terms. Add. N 415, this office. 20

WANTED—Room and board for an old gentleman in a private family; low style, straight terms. Add. O 415, this office. 20

WANTED—Board and room by two gents for the winter; must be first-class; willing to pay a fair price for the same. Address E. R. Baker, 812 N. Ewing av. 20

WANTED—Room and board by a young lady employed through the day; east of Grand av.; private family; reference exchanged. Address P 415, this office. 20

IF PARTIES wishing rooms and board or rooms for light housekeeping will send their address or call on E. R. Baker, 812 N. Ewing av., a list of desirable places will be furnished free of charge; no room agency. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—2d story 4 room flat, within the following boundaries; Grand av. and King's highway, Page av. and Olive st. Add. S 415, this office. 21

WANTED—By man and wife, a couple of rooms within walking distance of Post-office, fully furnished for light housekeeping. Add. G 415, this office. 21

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PROPERTY OWNERS.
We want to buy, rent or sell your property.
22 SMITH & BARRIE, 708 Chestnut st.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

WANTED—Good second-hand safety bicycle; must be cheap. 3200 Washington av. 26

WANTED—Furniture and household goods for cash; send postal. A. B. Rich, 3553½ Olive. 26

WANTED—Responsible party to take charge of a pointer and setter for about three weeks; party leaving city. Inquire at 3744½ Olive st. 26

WANTED—To buy one second-hand 75 to 100 horse power flue boiler in best condition with all necessary attachments. Apply to engineer Anheuser-Busch Brewing Assn. 26

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—Hallet & Davis piano; beautiful case and nearly new; cost $450; will sell for $115, including stool, cover and music. 2120 Olive st. 27

DECKER BROS.' pianos are the best made; new stylish designs of uprights and grands just received. Estey & Camp, 916 Olive st. 27

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

3 S. 22D ST.—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room; also room-mate wanted. 13

114 N. 9TH ST.—Elegant furnished room with all accommodations, one block south of Post-office. 13

221 S. 5TH ST.—Furnished rooms. 13

521 GRATIOT ST.—3 rooms, 1st floor; $10. (13) KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

914 N. 18TH ST.—Nicely fur. front room with every con. for light housekeeping. 13

1012 PINE ST.—Neatly furnished rooms, also hall rooms. 13

1017 HICKORY ST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two gents. 13

1118 PINE ST.—First-floor front room, also a rear single room. 13

1121 LOCUST ST.—Neatly furnished front rooms; $2 to $3.50 per week. 13

1318 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished room; best German table. 13

1326 CHOUTEAU AV.—Parlors, single or en suite; 2d-story front rooms, hall rooms, furnished, to gentlemen or couples; board if desired.

1621 CARR ST., in rear—2 rooms and kitchen. Inquire at place. 13

1623 CARR ST.—2 rooms and kitchen in the rear; $7. 13

1724 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished second-story front room and hall rooms; new building. 13

2006 OLIVE ST.—Furnished rooms. 13

2107 WALNUT ST.—Two connecting parlors, furnished; also, front room suitable for light housekeeping. 13

2225 CARR ST.—Four unfurnished rooms; $14. 13

2328 PINE ST.—Large pleasant rooms, single or en suite. 13

2600 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, all conveniences; terms reasonable. 13

2712 LUCAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, complete for light housekeeping; new furniture; reasonable rates; good location. 13

2825 OLIVE ST.—Two nice rooms, furnished complete for light housekeeping; also one nice front room for man and wife; southern exp. 13

2826 STODDARD ST.—A beautiful 2d-story front room, with alcove, in private family; ref. ex.; close 3 car lines; every convenience. 13

2846 FRANKLIN AV.—Nicely furnished rooms for regulars and transients; all conveniences; rates low. 13

2930 CASS AV.—2 handsomely furnished rooms complete for light housekeeping. 13

3119 CHESTNUT ST.—Elegantly furnished front and back parlors, connecting; desirable location; large yard. 13

4018 N. GRAND AV.—Two furnished or unfurnished rooms. 13

FOR RENT—4 rooms over drug store, cor. 20th and Biddle sts. Rent $14. 13

FOR RENT—Front and back parlors connecting; very desirable; West End. Ad. O 412, this office. 13

FOR RENT—Two rooms, single or en suite; southern exposure, central location; very desirable for gentlemen or ladies. Add. L 412, this office. 13

FOR RENT—A neatly furnished 2d-story room for two gentlemen, with gas, bath and all conveniences; location, Garrison av. and Olive st.; price, $15 month for two. Add. L 415, this office. 13

THE ERICSSON, 2608 Locust. | Apartments for gentlemen, offices for physicians or dentists. W. C. McCreery, 506 Security bld. 13

BOARDING.

1027 S. 10TH ST.—Well furnished rooms, with first-class board and all home comforts. 18

1213 CHOUTEAU AV.—Cozy home; comfortably furnished rooms, suitable for nice parties, with board. 18

1405 WASHINGTON AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board; also day boarders accommodated. 18

1618 OLIVE ST.—Elegantly fur. rooms; board; modern con.; large yard; transients acc. 18

1706 LUCAS PL.—Elegantly furnished rooms with first-class board; all modern conveniences. 18

1806 OLIVE ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms, with board if desired. 18

1834 LUCAS PL.—Nicely furnished rooms with board. 18

2631 LOCUST ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board; all modern conveniences. 18

2631 LOCUST ST.—Parlor, bedroom and other rooms; first-class board with comforts of home. 18

2839 WASHINGTON AV.—A large, nicely furnished room, with board. 18

2910 OLIVE ST.—Very desirable rooms with first-class board; regulars and transients.

3016-18 LUCAS AV.—2d-story front alcove room, also front parlor with board; table boarders and visitors accommodated; all conveniences. 18

3018 FRANKLIN AV.—Parlor bedroom with folding bed; nicely furnished; with or without board. 18

3103 LUCAS AV.—Elegantly furnished front room; also hall room, with good board and accommodation; also lady room mate for back parlor.

3129 FRANKLIN AV.—Neatly furnished front room, southern exposure, with board. 18

3135 FRANKLIN AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms with 1st-class board, all conven. 18

3244 OLIVE ST.—Nicely fur. rooms with A No. 1 board and accommodation; day boarders. 18

3400 MORGAN ST.—One or two elegantly furnished front rooms with first-class board to a few select guests who desire the best accommodations. 18

3412 LUCAS AV.—Pleasant rooms, northern and southern exposure; with board. 18

3558 LINDELL AV.—Elegantly furnished rooms with first-class board; modern conveniences; excellent location. 18

FOR RENT—A refined widow lady would like to rent handsomely furnished room to responsible parties; desirable location; central; house newly renovated, with or without board. Address P 412, this office. 18

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
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guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

1523 HICKORY ST.—14 room house, having every convenience; large yard; gas fixtures, range and 2 fine mirrors go with house; cheap. CHAS. H. TURNER & CO.,
14 304 N. 8th st.

2621 MADISON ST.—6 rooms and bath; front and rear yards; $18. 14

3708 N. 9TH ST.—Six rooms; hall, gas, bath-room, w. c. 14

4044 TO 4048 LACLEDE AV.—Near Sarah st.—First-class new modern 9-room Queen Anne houses; reception halls, hard wood mantels, electric light and gas, bath, furnace, laundry, nice yard, etc. These houses are open all day for inspection. The Washington av. and Market st. electric cars run to them. Low rent to good tenants.
GAY & McCANN, Agents, 710 Chestnut st.
Telephone 3936. 14

4322 FAIRFAX AV.—2-story detached brick, 6 rooms, hall, bath; large front and rear yards. Inquire on premises. 14

MUST BE RENTED.

3231 Washington av., cor Leonard, 9 rooms, furnace, etc.; fine location for physician. Lease will be given.

2835 Washington av., 8 rooms, furnace, etc.; large lot.

2808 Washington av., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.

1418 Washington av., 14 rooms, furnace, etc. Splendid location for first-class boarding house.

3335 Laclede av., 8 rooms, laundry, etc.

3015 Bell av., 10 rooms, furnace, stable, etc.; nice location.

1749 Preston pl., 8 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,
14 207 N. Eighth St.

FOR RENT
—BY—
J. E. KAIME & BRO.,
619 CHESTNUT ST.

Very neat 6-room brick houses, with hot and cold water; hall, gas and bath and laundry; all in good repair, on 31st and Morgan st.; $25 per month.
No. 2829 Franklin av., 6-room brick house; hall and gas; $17 per month.
3741 Delmar av., 2-story brick house, 9 rooms and laundry; hall, gas and bath and furnace.
3925 Finney av., 10 rooms, hall, gas and bath; $45 per month.
2727 Wash st., 6-room brick house; water in kitchen; $18 per month. 14

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED—$12,500 on fourteen new brick flats paying 15 per cent. Add. B 408, this office. 25

WHO'LL START 'ER?"
Copyright.

PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS

Will do well to wait until our

Mt. Auburn Auction

Before purchasing elsewhere. Mt. Auburn is in the **City Limits,** on two **Rapid Transit Lines** and in the handsomest locality in St. Louis. Mt. Auburn is well known and a lot there can always be cashed at any time. The improvements there are such that an **increase in values is sure,** and as a speculation a purchase will certainly be profitable. We are going to close out all the unsold lots in the entire tract, without limit or reserve, and regardless of prices, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

MONDAY, SEPT. 26

At 1 O'Clock.

Our Branch Office will be open daily. Our agent will show lots to be auctioned. No more lots to be sold at private sale. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years. Go see the property and select your lot to bid on. See small bills. Remember the date. Attend the auction.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE
213 North Eighth Street.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

2339½ CLARK AV.—4-room flat; separate entrance; $17; keys at 902 Chestnut st. 83

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

2210 PINE ST.—A 3-story brick building with steam power, suitable for manufacturing purposes; lot 48x109; $125.
1402 N. Grand av., a large store and cellar; $50.
NICHOLLS-RITTER REALTY & FINANCIAL CO.,
Phone 885. (17) 713 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT—A splendid location for meat shop, confectionery or tinware, close to railroad depot at Benton Station, on Mo. P. R. R. Apply on premises. 17

PROPERTY OUT OF CITY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A bargain; small farm, stock and crop; quarter (¼) mile of railroad station and Missouri River; new house with four rooms; three good springs; good orchard of 100 trees; sell for $1,000 cash. J. T. Blackburn, Medora, Osage Co., Mo. 6

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

I have money to loan on real estate at 6 per cent. If you have good security call on

MILO T. BOGARD,
110 N. 9th st. (31) Real Estate and Loans.
Loans confined to City Real Estate.

MONEY TO LOAN
In any amount—on real estate in St. Louis City and County. Lowest rates. Building loans a specialty. No delay in furnishing money if security is ample.
NICHOLLS-RITTER REALTY & FINAN. CO.,
31 713 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROP'TY

MONEY TO LOAN from $1 to $10,000 on watches, diamonds, jewelry, guns, pistols, clothing, trunks, musical instruments, etc. Low rates of interest.
S. VAN RAALTE, 12 and 14 S. 4th st.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security; parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1017 Morgan st. 31

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS on furniture, pianos, building association books, etc. No publicity, no charge for papers. Monthly payments received, thereby reducing both principal and interest. J. W. Staley, 108½ N. 8th st., room 1 31

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; any amount; lowest rate. John C. King, 814 Morgan.

MONEY loaned on clothing, diamonds, watches, chains, guns, revolvers, trunks, musical instruments, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av.

LOANS on furniture in residence, city real estate and all good securities; fair and reasonable terms. Room 2, 904 Olive st. 31

FURNITURE LOANS.
Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1003 Pine st.

St. Louis Mortgage Co., 720 1-2 Pine St.,
Loan money on furniture; you can keep possession of your property and pay off the loan in installments at your convenience; no commission charged; all business confidential; we guarantee the lowest terms on these loans, and parties wishing temporary accommodations will find it to their advantage to apply to us. If you have a loan elsewhere and wish it carried at a reasonable rate give us a call. 31

DO YOU WANT MONEY
ADVANCED ON FURNITURE AND PIANOS?
If so call on us for low rates; no removal. Loans made on installment plan and strictly private.
EAGLE LOAN CO., 714 PINE ST.
O. C. VOELCKER, Manager, Room 14, second floor.

MUTUAL LOAN CO., 218 N. 8TH ST. Near Olive.
Money loaned at reduced rates on furniture and other personal property. No removal necessary. Business confidential. No commission or charge for papers. Borrowers will receive the best terms and be treated right. Loans can be paid off part at a time and save interest. Do not fail to see us before making a loan.

Money Cheap. 619 Pine St. Money Quick.
We lend money on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons and all kinds of personal property; you can pay it back in small payments; each payment reduces your interest. See us before borrowing. Fidelity Loan & Guarantee Co. 31

IF YOU WANT MONEY
Loaned on furniture, pianos, horses and wagons without removal of property and in strict confidence then call on us. We will loan you money at the lowest rates in any sum you desire; part payments taken at any time and cost reduced in proportion; if you have bought furniture on time and cannot meet payments we will pay it for you; parties desiring loans will find it to their interest to call on us before going elsewhere.
GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN CO.,
515 Pine st., 2d floor.
F. W. Peters, Manager. 31

IF YOU WANT TO
BORROW MONEY
On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, Clothing, etc.,
CALL ON
THE CENTRAL LOAN CO.
Office, 204 N. 4th st., second door north of Pine st.
J. A. BRICE, Manager.
P. S.—Bargains in unredeemed pledges. Highest cash prices paid for old gold and silver.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Friday, chain bracelet; reward. Address E 411, this office. 30

LOST—Small terrier dog. $5 reward will be paid for his return to 3023 Glasgow pl. 30

LOST—In Forest Park, a black blazer. Return to 1815 Franklin av. Mrs. Schneider. 30

LOST—Sept. 10, in vicinity of 3971A Finney av., a plain gold ring; leave ring and get reward at 3971A Finney av. 30

LOST—A Skye pup, shaggy back, with tan feet, tail cut. Finder will receive reward by returning to 3011 Morgan st. 30

LOST—Necklace, between 9th and 13th on Chouteau av.; finder please leave same at 1307 Chouteau av. and receive full value awarded. 30

LOST OR STOLEN—1 dark brown horse, 16¼ hands high, white star in forehead, heavy tail, 5 years old; $5 reward if returned to Wm. Rosencranz, 3700 La Salle st. 30

LOST—On Monday, the 19th inst., between Vandervoort's and the corner of Pine and Broadway, a lady's gold watch with black chain. Five dollars reward will be paid to any one returning same to bundle counter of Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co. 30

STRAYED—From my residence, 5823 Plymouth av., bay horse about 16 hands high, weight 1,100; send word to M. C. Jamison, 906 Olive st. 30

IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a 6 room frame house; lot 25x143½. At 2619 Sullivan av. 7

FOR SALE—At bargain—9-room house; lot 35x140, with 2-story brick barn. 919 Chanton st. 7

FOR SALE—New, modern-built house, 7 rooms, with all improvements; lot 33x157; price $4,500; come out and make me an offer. House open. 5123 Minerva av. 7

PAYS 16 PER CENT.
Nos. 1327-1329 N. 10th st.; rents $68 monthly; price $5,200. Investigate this.
7 ARCHIE F. HASKINS, 107 N. 8th st.

50 CASH—$21 PER MONTH.
Neat 5-room frame 2-story house, with hall up and down stairs; city water and sewer, cellar cemented; lot 25x116, on electric road.
GEO. M. TRUESDALE & CO.,
7 1107 Chestnut st.

$3,000 WILL BUY new 7-room, 2-story brick; attic, cellar, one or two families; water, bath, sewer; take Tower Grove car on Pine to Oak Hill av., and then one block south to 4064 Juniata st. A decided bargain; go and see it. Owner at house. 7

Want advertisements under the head of For Rent, Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
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SEPTEMBER CATALOGUE
Just Out. Send Postal.
HAYDELL & SON,
7 109 N. 7th st.

OPEN TO-DAY AND EVERY DAY
New Houses for Sale on Labadie and Greer Avs., in Greer's Sub-division, Bet. Marcus and Euclid Avs.

LABADIE AV.

4826	7 rooms	$4,650
4830	7 rooms	4,800
4773	8 rooms	5,000
4833	9 rooms	6,000
4813	9 rooms	6,500
4728	9 rooms	7,000
4768	9 rooms	7,000
4758	10 rooms	7,500

GREER AV.

4645	5 rooms	$2,500
4767	6 rooms	3,500
4721	6 rooms	3,800
4871	7 rooms	4,500
4742	8 rooms	5,700
4812	8 rooms	5,800

WHAT CAN YOU PAY PER MONTH?
The above houses have reception halls and all modern improvements; electric lights, city water and sewers; new style of architecture, such as colonial bricks, with "catchy," unique designs, pretty trimmings, etc. The buildings are substantial and well finished, and were superintended by the best architects in the city. Most of the lots have a 50 ft. frontage by a depth of 155 ft.
The new St. Louis & Cass Avenue Electric Road will run within one block. Take Franklin av. cable.
Very truly, R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.
Keys at Greer's, No. 4723 Labadie av. 7

PRETTY "CATCHY" HOMES.
New 6, 8 and 10-room "beauties" in Greer addition, Colonial bricks, white trimmings; positively new and elegant; contains everything; lawns 50x155; your own terms and price will buy. Franklin av. cable and Marcus av. cars. The new Cass av. electric road will soon be finished. Keys at Greer's, 4723 Labadie av., or Greer Real Estate Co., 902 Chestnut st. 7

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

$35 BUYS 100x153, Evans av. and Newstead; worth $40. HASKINS, 107 N. 8th st. 8

$30 MINERVA and Academy; corner, 58x160; no restrictions; bargain for quick sale.
8 A. F. HASKINS, 107 N. 8th st.

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Thursday's POST-DISPATCH.

WEST BELLE PLACE.
A bargain. North side, 126 feet west of Whittier; lot 26x147.6. Cheapest lot on street.
Price per foot, **$65**
HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,
8 213 N. 8th St.

PARTITION SALES.

1402 PINE ST.
AT PARTITION SALE.
Thursday Noon, Sept. 22
At Court-House, 4th St. Door.

This property is 25 feet west of 14th st., on the south side of Pine, and is the key to the corner. Lot 25x109, to a 15-foot alley. Improvements consist of a very substantial 4-story brick house, with store 22x60 feet, and deep cellar; also 11 rooms on the upper floors. Rent over $1,200.
TERMS—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with [illegible] interest, payable semi-annually. Taxes for 1892 will be paid by present owners. A deposit of five hundred dollars ($500) in cash or certified check will be required from successful bidder, who will be allowed 10 days to close sale. Title guaranteed absolutely perfect. For further particulars, see F. L. HAYDEL,
Special Commissioner.
STONE & SLEVIN, Attorneys, 418½ Olive st.
HAYDEL & SON,
109 N. Seventh st., Wainright Building

BOOKS.

BOOKS on theosophy and spiritualism. Crawford's old-book store, 312 N. 7th st., near Locust. 26

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
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FOR SALE—Harness shop cheap; good trade established. 413 S. 14th st. 4

FOR SALE—Good paying 11-room house; newly furnished. Apply 1527 Olive st. 4

FOR SALE—Wood and coal yard; good locality; will sell very cheap; call early. 1908 Biddle. 4

FOR SALE—Restaurant and furnished room house with 14 rooms, doing good business. Address S 402, this office. 4

FOR SALE—Furnished room house, 13 rooms furnished complete, full of good paying tenants; easy terms. 1808 Olive st. 4

FOR SALE—The best Post-Dispatch route in West End on account of leaving country; price, $1,100. J. Ruff, 2642 Morgan st., rear. 4

FOR SALE—Harness; cheap; just lately bought stock which will sell at your own price to make room for new goods; if you need harness don't fail to see what bargains I am giving you; come quick. N. Goss, 413 S. 14th st. 4

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

For Sale.

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FOR SALE—Horse and spring wagon. Call at 723 N. 23d st. 12

FOR SALE—1 horse, harness and spring wagon; cheap. 2713 Franklin av. 12

FOR SALE—Gentle dark horse; lady can drive. Apply at n. e. cor. 19th and Carr sts., Candy Factory. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap if sold quick, saddle and buggy horse taken on a debt; no use for it. F. W. Terpening, N. W. Cor. 22d and Gratiot. 12

FOR SALE—Cheap, or exchange, buggies, surreys, grocer, baker, butcher, laundry, milk, peddler and furniture wagons; repairing a specialty. J. Tobinka, 1400 N. 7th st. 12

FOR SALE—Or exchange—250 new and second-hand vehicles and harness of all kinds; will save you time and money by giving us a call. Northwestern Buggy Co., 1110 N. Broadway. 12

MONEY to loan on horses and wagons, furniture and pianos. 619 Pine st. 12

RAPP & MOLLER CARRIAGE CO.
Repairing and repainting of fine pleasure vehicles a specialty; estimates furnished on application. Send postal 2220 and 2222 Pine st. 12

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
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FOR SALE—A fine greyhound. 2509 N. 10th st. 5

FOR SALE—All the furniture of 10-room house at private sale. 120 N. 16th st. 5

FOR SALE—Radient Home heater, Home Comfort range and rosewood cabinet. Apply 3805 Olive st. 5

FOR SALE—Baltimore heater, oak cradle, child's bedstead, mattresses and carpets. 2808 Washington av. 5

FOR SALE—Telegraphers' attention—A fine switchboard and a lot of telegraph instruments. Address H 415, this office. 5

FOR SALE—A pointer and Irish setter, both pedigreed thoroughbreds; pointer 14 and setter 7 months old; ready for coming season. Inquire at 3744½ Olive st. 5

COAL—Best grades hard and soft; lowest prices. Holschen Coal Co., 1015 N. 10th st. Telephone 3411 or send postal. 5

DOGS of every description; also medicines for worms, mange and distemper. 215 Market. 5

LAST week of wall paper at 5 cents a roll at 911 Olive st. 5

SEWING MACHINES from $7 to $15, all in perfect order, at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av. 5

$550 CASH BUYS new combination store; grand chance for single man. 3219 Olive st.; look at it. 5

DANCING.

LOUIS MAHLER Dancing Schools, 1441 Chouteau av. reopens for children Saturday at 3 o'clock; adults next Monday at 8 p. m. Add. 3326 Lucas av. 76

GRAHAME'S DANCING HALL, 1306 Olive st. Grand opening Tuesday evening, Sept. 20; all cordially invited. 76

STORAGE.

Want Advertisements under the head of For Rent Rooms, Boarding and Rooms Wanted in the
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guaranteed to produce satisfactory results, or an additional insertion given without charge in the
THURSDAY POST-DISPATCH.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for furniture, Pianos, Vehicles, Trunks, Boxes, etc.; safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4122. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive.

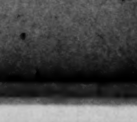
Fidelity Storage, Packing & Moving Co.
1723 and 1725 Morgan St.
Branch office—1003 Pine st. Telephone nos. [illegible] and 4101.

ALL SORTS.

Your Advertisement for Situations or Help Wanted placed in the
SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH
is guaranteed to produce satisfactory results or an additional insertion will be given without charge in
THURSDAY'S POST-DISPATCH.

GAS burners put on gasoline stoves to burn gas; stoves exchanged. A. Shaw, 1417 Franklin av. 32

2,000 UNREDEEMED gold and silver watches, 3,000 rings, 1,000 clocks and large quantities of gold and silver chains, bracelets, jewelry, etc. For sale cheap at Dunn's Loan Office, 912 Franklin av. 32



ST. LOUIS MUTUAL HOUSE BUILDING CO., Office No. 513 Walnut st., Samuel Simmons, Pres.; Hugo Kromrey, Sec'y. This pioneer company builds or purchases houses at option of applicant, on monthly payment plan, in St. Louis City. Prospectus at office free of charge.

1000 LOTS SOLD

IN THREE DAYS AT

MEACHAM PARK!

Over 1200 of the Best Lots Remain Unsold

Every one who went out on the FREE TRAINS was perfectly astonished at the beauty of the lots, being HIGH and DRY, and better than advertised. On handsomely graded avenues Lots could be bought at $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50, $60 per lot—corners $25 to $75 each.

Terms, $10 Cash; Balance 50c Per Week. No Interest. No Taxes for Two Years

2 More Free Special Trains

Tuesday, Sept. 20
Thursday, Sept. 22
Saturday, Sept. 24

WILL LEAVE EACH DAY,

On Frisco R. R. at 9:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. for Meacham Park, Stopping at Ewing Av., Grand Av., Tower Grove and Cheltenham for Passengers. Absolutely Free for All. No Tickets Required.

☞ *In response to the request of many, we have organized the "MEACHAM PARK BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION." Books now open. Over $20,000.00 subscribed.*

MEACHAM PARK is at Spring Park Station, which has a large depot and telegraph office, on Frisco Railroad, in easy access of well-established SCHOOLS and CHURCHES of Kirkwood on a fine macadamized road. Accommodation Trains pass about every thirty minutes to and from the Union Depot. Near the PROJECTED ELECTRIC ROAD that Messrs. Drake and Orton propose to complete in (next year) 1893. Mr. E. E. Meacham has subscribed $1000.00 to the above electric road to assist in the speedy completion of the same.

☞ **TITLE PERFECT. Guaranteed by St. Louis Trust Co. Certificates of Title Furnished Free.** ☜

BRILLIANT MUSIC during sale by Bafunno's Military Band.

GRAND FREE BANQUET AT 12 O'CLOCK.

All are invited. Our office open every night until 8 o'clock.

E. E. MEACHAM, 1003 Chestnut Street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains Running Into Union Depot—St. Louis Time.

*Except Sundays. †Daily. ‖Except Saturday. ‡Except Monday. ¶Monday.

Burlington Route.

BURLINGTON ROUTE

Through trains to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Denver, with Pullman Sleepers and Free Chair Cars. Through trains to St. Paul and Minneapolis, with Pullman Sleepers and elegant Dining Cars.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—ST. L., K. & N. W. R. R.

Minneapolis, St. Paul, Spirit Lake, Cedar Rapids Express	†10:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Kansas C'y, St. Joseph, Denver, Omaha and Deadwood Ex.	† 1:40 pm	† 1:25 pm
Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City and California Ex.	† 8:15 pm	† 7:10 am
Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington Night Express	† 8:45 pm	† 6:30 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Spl.	‖ 8:45 pm	¶ 6:30 am

BURLINGTON ROUTE—C., B. & Q. R. R.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Rock Island, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Peoria, La Crosse and Dubuque Express	† 8:35 am	† 5:55 pm
Rock Island, Bushnell, Galesburg, Peoria, St. Paul and Minneapolis Express	‖ 8:20 pm	‡ 6:50 am

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago Limited	* 8:15 am	* 7:30 pm
Chicago "Palace Express"	† 8:55 pm	† 7:20 am
Chicago Day Local Express	* 8:30 am	† 7:50 pm
Chicago Night Local Express	† 4:55 pm	†10:40 am
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	† 8:40 pm	† 6:55 am
Kansas City Day Express	† 8:45 am	† 7:10 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:45 pm	*10:40 am
Alton Express	*10:00 am	* 8:00 am
Alton Express, Saturday only	1:30 pm	......
St. Louis Accommodation	......	* 1:30 pm

CAIRO SHORT LINE, ST. L., A. & T. H. R. R. CO

New Orleans "Fast Mail" and Paducah, Cairo and Texas Ex.	* 7:50 am	* 6:50 pm
Sparta, Chester, Grand Tower and Cape Girardeau Express	† 7:50 am	†11:55 am
Sparta, Chester and Cairo Ex.	† 4:25 pm	† 6:50 pm
Paducah and Metropolis Exp.	† 4:25 pm	†11:55 am
Memphis and Cairo Fast Line	* 7:40 pm	* 7:30 am
St. Louis and New Orleans Limited and Texas and Florida Fast Line	* 7:40 pm	†11:55 am

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST LOUIS RAILWAY—"BIG FOUR ROUTE."

Only line landing passengers in Grand Central Depot, New York, via Lake Shore Ry. No change of cars.

Day Express	* 7:10 am	* 5:45 pm
Southwestern Limited Ex	8:05 am	† 7:15 pm
Alton Express	†10:40 am	* 7:50 am
Alton, Sunday Only	......	10:20 am
Mattoon, Jerseyville and Springfield Accommodation	* 4:20 pm	*10:30 am
Alton Express, Daily	† 5:55 pm	† 1:30 pm
Southwestern Express Daily	8:45 pm	† 7:00 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Washington Express	7:55 pm	7:35 am

JACKSONVILLE SOUTHEASTERN LINE.

Chicago and Peoria Mail	† 7:45 am	† 8:00 pm
Jacksonville Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	*10:55 am
Chicago and Peoria Express	† 8:10 pm	† 7:45 am
Springfield Mail	* 7:45 am	* 8:00 pm

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS "AIR LINE."

Louisville Day Express	† 8:20 a m	† 7:25 pm
Louisville Night Fast Line	† 8:25 p m	† 6:45 am
Fairfield Accommodation	† 5:35 p m	† 9:55 am
Belleville Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 7:55 am
Belleville Accommodation	*11:00 a m	*10:30 am
Belleville Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	* 2:00 pm
Belleville Accommodation	§ 8:50 a m	* 5:10 pm
Belleville Accommodation	† 6:10 p m	§ 8:30 am
Belleville Accommodation	......	§ 5:45 pm

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD.

New Orleans Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:05 am
Mobile & Florida Express	† 8:35 pm	† 7:05 am
Cairo, Cape Girardeau, Jackson & Mobile Express	† 7:40 am	† 7:05 pm
Sparta, Chester, Murphysboro & Cape Girardeau Accommodation	* 4:30 pm	* 12:10 pm

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY.

Valley Park Accommodation	* 7:00 am	* 6:45 am
Valley Park Accommodation	* 8:00 am	* 7:40 am
Texas & Col. Mail	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
Valley Park Accommodation	† 9:00 am	†10:30 am
Valley Park	† 1:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Valley Park Accommodation	* 2:00 pm	* 3:30 pm
Valley Park Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 4:40 pm
Pacific Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 8:35 am
Valley Park Accommodation	† 6:30 pm	† 6:00 pm
Col. & Cal. Express	† 8:25 pm	† 6:30 am
Valley Park, Friday only	11:15 pm	7:30 pm
Valley Park, Sunday only	......	8:35 am

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Fast Mail	† 3:00 am	......
Local Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:25 pm
Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Southern Kansas & Gal. Exp	† 9:00 am	† 6:45 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Wichita Fast Line	† 8:20 pm	† 6:55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Colorado and Texas Express	† 9:30 pm	† 7:15 am

ST. LOUIS & HANNIBAL RAILROAD.

Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 11:55 a m
Mail and Express	* 5:00 p m	* 6:25 p m

ST. LOUIS & SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Arkansas & Texas Express	† 8:15 pm	† 7:30 pm
Jonesboro Accommodation	* 7:55 am	* 6:45 am

TO THE INVESTOR.

The unprecedented improvement of this property within three months indicates a sure and steady increase of values, a number of purchasers at our sale in May last having resold at profits ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. Within 5 blocks of the largest street-car works and within 4 blocks of the largest brick works in the United States and within 6 blocks of twenty of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city of St. Louis, employing over 4000 men, it is beyond question the best investment property in St. Louis.

At Auction

TO THE HOME-SEEKER.

This property is within two blocks of Forest Park, the most beautiful breathing spot in St. Louis, with two lines of electric cars running its entire length and adjoining it, and within 25 minutes of Broadway, with sewer, gas and water fronting on streets 60 and 80 feet wide; all of the lots and streets nicely graded; within easy reach of churches and schools.

THE REMAINING UNSOLD LOTS IN

McREE PLACE

The Most Desirable Property ever offered at Auction in St. Louis, fronting on

New Manchester Road, Park, Arco, Gibson and Chouteau Avenues,

Intersected by Boyle, Tower Grove, Newstead and Taylor Avenues,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892,

Beginning at 10 O'Clock A. M., on the Premises.

TO THE BUSINESS MAN.

We will offer you 800 front feet on the New Manchester road, directly opposite a densely populated neighborhood, and in a subdivision where 25 houses are being erected since June 1 last, and where 50 more will be built inside of six months.

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR.,
614 CHESTNUT ST.

LANHAM & SUTTON, AUCTIONEERS.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with 6 per cent interest.

Title perfect; warranty deeds given.

$25 earnest money required on bidding off each lot.

Missouri Pacific Locals.
Washington Accommodation.
Leaves *5:25 pm., arrives *8:00 am.
Kirkwood Accommodation leave
*6:45, *8:00, †9:50, †11:50 am., *1:25, †3:15, *4:20, *5:50, *6:20, †6:30, *8:45, *11:30 pm.
Sundays only, leave
7:30 am, 1:00 pm, 9:45 pm.
Kirkwood Accommodation Arrive
*6:30, *7:35, *8:40, *9:50 am, *12:35, †1:50, †3:10, *5:10, †5:55, *7:40, †8:20, *10:40 pm.
Sundays Only, Arrive
9:05 am, 10:25 am.
Oak Hill Accommodation Leave
*6:20, †8:05, †10:00, *11:55 am, †3:00, *4:45, †6:15, †11:35 pm. Sunday only leave 1:15 pm.
Oak Hill Accommodation Arrive
*6:35, †8:20, †10:30, *11:55 am, †1:30, †5:35, †7:05, †7:45 pm.
Creve Cœur Lake.

Leave—†8:00 am, Sunday only 8:00 am, †9:30 am, †1:30 pm, Sunday only 2:00 pm, †4:25 pm, Sunday only 7:30 pm.

Arrive—†8:15 am, Sunday only 10:10 am, †12:40 pm, †3:50 pm, Sunday only 7:00 pm, *7:15 pm, Sunday only 8:25 pm, Sunday only 10:35 pm.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.

Cincinnati & Louisville Accom.	† 7:00 am	† 7:20 pm
Cin'ti, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Cincinnati, Louisville, Wash., Balt., Phila. and New York	* 8:05 pm	* 7:15 am
Vincennes Accommodation	† 5:50 pm	† 8:30 am

ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & COLORADO R. R.

Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 5:50 a m	11:10 a m
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 9:20 a m	† 4:00 p m
Creve Cœur Accommodation	† 1:15 p m	† 7:25 p m
Union Express	† 4:50 p m	† 8:20 a m
Creve Cœur Acc. Sunday only	7:50 p m	10:05 p m
From Grand Av—Union Acc	* 5:22 a m	* 5:53 p m

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY R. R.

Toledo Day Express	* 7:35 am	9:10 pm
Toledo Night Express	7:05 pm	7:58 am

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & SPRINGFIELD R. R.
(Bluff Line, via Big 4.)

Clifton, Jerseyville and Springfield Express	† 7:10 am	......
Elsah, Piasa Bluffs and Grafton Express	†10:40 am	† 5:45 pm
Jerseyville and Springfield Ex.	† 4:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Piasa Bluffs Special	† 5:05 pm	† 9:05 am

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston, Galveston Express	† 9:00 am	† 6:25 pm
Dallas, Ft. Worth, Austin and San Antonio Express	† 9:30 pm	† 6:55 am

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD (Chicago Line).

Chicago Fast Line, daily	† 8:10 a m	......
Chicago Local Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:00 p m
Chicago Diamond Special, d'y	† 9:10 p m	† 7:20 a m

WABASH RAILROAD.

LINES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Chicago Local Express	† 7:05 am	† 6:15 pm
Chicago Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:15 pm
Toledo, Detroit & New York Fast Express	† 7:55 am	† 6:00 pm
Decatur Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	* 10:35 am
Toledo, Detroit, New York & Boston Vestibule Limited	† 6:55 pm	† 7:35 am
Chicago Vestibule Limited	† 9:05 pm	† 7:25 am
LINES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.		
Kansas City Mail and Express	† 8:30 am	† 6:20 pm
Kansas City, Ottumwa & St. Paul	* 9:00 am	* 6:15 pm
Montgomery Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 11:55 am
Omaha, DesMoines & St. Paul Express	† 8:25 pm	* 7:30 am
Kansas City Fast Express	† 8:55 pm	* 7:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 7:30 am	* 7:15 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 1:00 pm	* 6:50 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	* 3:50 pm
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:25 pm	* 5:35 pm
Ferguson (Thursday only)	11:30 pm	7:45 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:00 pm	10:20 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	4:00 pm	3:00 pm
FROM FRANKLIN AVENUE STATION.		
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 6:50 am	* 8:45 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 8:50 am	* 6:40 am
Ferguson Accommodation	*10:45 am	*10:30 am
Ferguson Accommodation	†1:35 pm	*1:30 pm
Bridgeton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 6:10 pm
St. Charles Accommodation	* 5:40 pm	* 8:00 am
Ferguson Accommodation	* 6:20 pm	* 3:05 pm
Ferguson (Fri. and Sat. only)	11:30 pm	7:50 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	8:55 am	8:45 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	1:35 pm	10:25 am
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	2:45 pm	2:30 pm
Ferguson Acc. (Sunday only)	5:45 pm	5:35 pm

VANDALIA LINE

Trains No. 20 and No. 21	† 8:10 am	† 7:00 pm
Day Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:15 pm
Indianapolis Accommodation	* 11:25 am	* 5:15 pm
N. Y., Balt. & Wash. Express	† 9:00 pm	† 7.00 am
Chicago Fast Line	† 8:10 am	......
Chicago Local	* 8:40 am	* 7:00 pm
Chicago Diamond Special	† 9:10 pm	† 7:20 am
Cincinnati Day Express	† 8:10 am	† 7:15 pm
Cincinnati Night Express	† 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
Effingham Accommodation	† 5:30 pm	† 8:15 am

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Southern Fast Mail	† 7:50 a m	† 7:30 pm
Belleville Accommodation	†10:45 a m	† 1:50 pm
Mt. Vernon Accommodation	† 5:00 p m	† 9:10 am
Southern Fast Line	† 7:35 p m	† 7:25 am

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN.

Columbus Accommodation	† 7:57 am	† 6:47 pm
Little Rock, Hot Springs, Dallas and Ft. Worth Express	† 9:20 am	† 5:40 pm
Memphis Ex	† 8:20 pm	† 7:10 am
Texas Special to Hot Springs Dallas, Galveston, San Antonio and City of Mexico	† 8:10 pm	† 7:25 am
El Paso & California Express	† 9:30 pm	† 6:20 am

MISSOURI MATTERS.

Personal Notes and General News From Interior Cities.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Sept. 20.—Mrs. John Gaurinski is spending a week with Miss Katie Long at New Douglas, Ill.

Miss Emma Osterloh has returned from a month's visit with Miss Lou Canz in St. Louis.

Mrs. M. G. Rowe and daughter, Miss Nenie, have gone to Columbia, S. C., to spend the winter.

Mrs. J. W. Helman of Springfield, Mo., accompanied Miss E. Lucas home and will spend a month here.

Mrs. J. V. Hollenbeck of Dubuque, Io., is a guest of Mrs. S. M. Green.

Mrs. M. Cramer has returned from a visit to her mother at Ironton, Mo.

CALIFORNIA.

CALIFORNIA, Sept. 20.—Miss Jessie Quick is visiting in Tipton.

Mrs. McVean of Tipton is visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. B. Lander, in California.

George Williams has entered school at Princeton, N. J.; Quince Kelly and Ed Son will attend medical schools in St. Louis.

Walter Wood and Earl Taylor will take a course in the State University at Columbia.

The Central Missouri Fair was held at Tipton this week.

The Moniteau County Fair meets in this city next Tuesday, holding four days.

There was a double wedding at Jamestown Wednesday evening. Godfrey Haldiman married Miss Margaret Dewein and Charles G. Inglish led Miss Dora Alexander to the altar. All are quite prominent in Jamestown society.

A Knights of Pythias Lodge of nineteen members was instituted at Clarksburg last Saturday night, the California Lodge participating.

Rev. S. Edward Young of Asbury Park, N. J., will visit home folks in this county shortly, and preach at High Point, Oct. 2, his theme being, "The Mission of Suffering."

Miss Lillian Fountain is visiting in Tipton.

Mrs. Gus Wienske of Olean is the guest of her parents in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Landon, accompanied by Miss Helen Biggs, left this week for their home in the State of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Miller of Tuscumbia were visiting in California the early part of the week.

WEST PLAINS.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Sept. 20.—Hon. Marsh Arnold, the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourteenth District, is in this county, where he is billed to make six speeches. He is very popular in the district and will be elected by a good majority. The Republican opponent, Hon. M. B. Clarke, lives in this place and will get several democratic votes, but this loss will be more than offset by the Republican votes Arnold will get in the Southeast.

The Howell County Sunday-School Association has closed its labors in this city. Several of the State officers and workers were here and took part in the proceedings.

A. C. Sherwood, member of the Democratic State Committee from the big Fourteenth District, was in this place Sunday. He is making a tour of inspection through his district and expressed himself as well pleased with the bright prospects of the party in this district and the whole State.

Jno. Williams of Douglas County, while engaged in running a horse race a few days ago, was thrown from his animal and instantly killed. He landed against a tree.

The People's party of Howell County is engaged in holding a series of twenty camp-meetings in various parts of the county. But very small crowds are present at the meetings and no new converts are made.

Circuit Court was held in Shannon County last week, but very little business was transacted, the two murder cases on the docket being postponed to the next term.

The Democrats of Douglas County have decided to put a full ticket in the field, and a convention will be held at Ava on the 1st of next month for that purpose.

WELLSVILLE.

WELLSVILLE, Sept. 20.—Miss Emma Ford is visiting relatives in Ralls County.

Miss Nellie House of Martinsburg spent Sunday with relatives.

William Stimmons is at home from St. Louis for a short visit.

Mrs. Eli Barkhalter of Kansas city is spending a few days with relatives here.

Rev. Hay Bell began a protracted meeting on last Sunday at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Miss Bessie James of Moberly was visiting here last week.

Fred Blattner left last Saturday for St. Louis, his future home.

H. C. Reynolds and daughter attended the Troy Fair last week.

Mrs. Callie Ford of New Florence was here the first of the week placing an exhibit of fancy work at the Fair.

Miss Maude Wolfe of Brazil, Ind., the guest of Miss Nettie Blackwell, has returned home.

Miss Maude Jones of Jonesburg is the guest of Miss Addie Sellick this week.

Miss Minnie Steinnitz, the guest of Mrs. Joe Weinand, left for her home in Glasgow on Tuesday.

Mr. John Verser and wife and Wm. Verser and wife were guests of Mrs. J. T. Johnson Wednesday.

Miss Blanche Kempinsky has gone to St. Charles to enter Lindenwood College.

BROOKFIELD.

BROOKFIELD, Sept. 20.—Owing to a disagreement between the electric light company and the city authorities as to prices, Brookfield has been in darkness for the past week, and the outlook for the future is gloomy.

The American Lodge of Honor was organized here Saturday night last, with a membership of twenty-seven.

Mrs. C. M. Green, aged 22, died at her home in this city Sept. 10, and her remains were taken to Eddyville, Ia., for burial.

Mr. Harry Kimball and Miss Annie O'Neil were married Wednesday evening at the residence of Father Tormey. The couple left immediately for a short visit at St. Joe.

Thursday evening at the home of Rev. Grant Creekmore, Mr. L. R. Clarkson and Miss Ida Lambert were united in marriage.

The machinery of the Davis Manufacturing Co. has arrived and is being placed in the new factory, which is almost completed.

Miss Lizzie Bowden left for Chicago where she will visit with friends for two months.

Miss Bell McCartney left Thursday night for Jackson, Mich., to spend the winter.

Miss Bettie Wilkerson has returned from Carthage, Mo., where she spent the summer.

Mrs. L. M. Snow returned Wednesday from her summer visit to Chippewa Falls, Wis.

G. R. Crithfield and wife arrived home yesterday from their summer vacation at Excelsior Springs, Mo.

G. S. Addoms, Y. M. C. A. Secretary, is visiting with his parents in Chicago this week.

Mrs. T. S. Beeler and family, who spent the summer in Winnepeg, Manitoba, returned home Wednesday.

Mrs Price and daughter, Lizzie, of Kansas City, spent the week with Mrs. James Grant of this city.

The Superior MEDICINE
for all forms of blood disease,
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
the health restorer, and health maintainer.
Cures Others will cure you.

HYGEIA
Mineral Spring Water.
"Clear as a crystal; Sparkling as a diamond."
Sold by all grocers and druggists.

SEVEN SEVENTEEN SEVENTY
Bile Beans *Small.*
Guaranteed to cure Bilious Attacks, Sick-Headache and **Constipation.** 40 in each bottle. Price 25c. For sale by druggists.
Picture "7, 17, 70" and sample dose free.
J. F. SMITH & CO., Proprietors, NEW YORK.

FAT FOLKS REDUCED
Mrs. L. M. Campbell Argyle, Wis., says: The accompanying statement of my weight and measurements will show the results of five months' treatment.

	Before.	After.	Loss.
Weight	330 lbs	255 lbs	75 lbs
Bust	43 in.	33 in.	10 in.
Waist	42 in.	31 in.	11 in.
Hips	53 in.	40 in.	13 in.

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL.
Harmless, and with no starving, inconvenience, or bad effects.
For particulars address, with 6 cents in stamps,
DR. O. W. F. SNYDER, M'VICKER'S THEATER, CHICAGO ILL.

RUPTURE Cured or no Pay.
No detention from business. We refer you to over 1000 patients. Investigate our method. Written guarantee to absolutely cure.
EXAMINATION FREE.
THE O. E. MILLER CO.,
600-510 FAGIN BUILDING, 810 OLIVE STREET.
☞ SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

FAT FOLKS!
"ANTI-CORPULENE PILLS"
Reduce Flesh 15 pounds a Month.
Cause no sickness; contain no poison, and *Never Fail.* Druggists or by mail.
De La Monte's Complexion Wafers bleach the skin snow white.
Druggists, or by mail. Particulars (sealed) 4c.
WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA.

STRICTURES
Positively cured, by safe, easy methods. For description of treatment in book form, for strictures, strangury, nervous excitement, nervous debility, unnatural discharges and weakness of manhood, call upon or address **DR. GEO. C. PITZER,** 1110 Chambers St., St. Louis, Mo. Books and consultations, in office or by mail, *free of charge.* Office hours: 7 to 9 A. M., 12 to 2 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

BROU'S INJECTION
An Infallible Remedy for the Cure of all Contagious Diseases of the Urinary organs; guaranteed not to produce Stricture; no sickening doses; and no inconvenience or loss of time. Recommended by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere. J. Ferré, (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, Paris.

MEN BE MEN
We will send you the marvelous French Preparation **CALTHOS free,** and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will **Restore your Health, Strength and Vigor.**
Use it and pay if satisfied.
Address **VON MOHL CO.,**
Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Please mention this paper.

Crossman's Specific Mixture.
With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price $1 per bottle.

CLAIM IT IS MONOPOLY.

School Supply Dealers Still Protesting Against School Board Methods.

School supply dealers continue to complain of the monopoly of that business as affected by the rigid rules of the School Board, compelling children to buy their supplies from the principals of the various schools. It appears the system has been put into active operation in every public school in the city, and the result is that the small retail dealers who have heretofore had the trade for slates, copy-pads, pencils, etc., find themselves with a practically unsalable stock on hand.

Mr. A. Kuhn of A. Kuhn & Co., at No. 1748 Chouteau avenue, was seen this morning by a POST-DISPATCH reporter and said:

"There seems to be an understanding among all the principals and teachers that the children are not to be allowed to buy, except from the School Board stock. I have had several purchases made of me be school children, and in every case they are returned with the statement that the articles were not just what was required, and that the children would get what they wanted from the principal of their school. Now, when I sell any of these school supplies, I do not count it a sale, because I know it will be returned by the following day."

"Do the children pay more or as much for what they get from the School Board as they would pay you?"

"That I do not know. You know a child can never tell you anything about the prices of things. But I do know that the paper the School Board sells the children in their pencil-pads is not as good as what I keep and the amount of paper is not so great. I suppose they charge about the same for slates, pencils, etc., but the trouble is that they monopolize the business and freeze us out. That's what we're kicking about. I tell you these School Board Directors who were so nice and smooth-spoken before they were elected will meet a cold reception from us when they come around again. Why, I'll just show you how small a chance we stand. The other day a teacher from the school here on Seventeenth street bought a lot of these little memorandum book from me for the children's use, and ordered them sent to the school. When my boy took them over they were sent back by the principal with the message that such things could be bought at the schools. It makes no difference whether we sell identically the same things at the same price or not, the children are not allowed to buy from us. The result is that the supplies we now have on hand are a dead stock."

Inquiry made by the reporter of children attending the Charless School tended to show that the prices charged by the School Board for supplies bought at that school were in accordance with the price list published in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH. Those prices are said to be actual cost, with the exception of handling added.

BAIL FOR BROPHY.

Ante-Mortem Statement of James Redd at the Hospital.

Considerable indignation was expressed at Police Headquarters this morning over the action of Judge Claiborne in admitting Jim Brophy to bail. Brophy was identified by James Redd yesterday as the man who shot him a few hours before in Mrs. Helen Nabb's restaurant at No. 6 North Eleventh street, and according to the report of the Police Department, the identification was an ante-mortem statement which could be used in evidence against Brophy in the event of Redd's death. Assistant Chief Reedy refused to take bail for the prisoner, but when Judge Claiborne accepted a bond for him, Reedy released him, although he still doubted the authority of the Judge to order a man's release before the cose was before his court. No warrant had been issued against Brophy and it is therefore questionable if the Court of Criminal Correction had any jurisdiction over the man, although such jurisdiction in similar cases has always been received by the Judge of the court. If the court has no authority to order a prisoner's release on a bond, the bond is not a legal one and could not be collected if the prisoner ran away.

This is the statement which James Redd signed yesterday at the City Hospital and which, in the event of his death, will form the principal evidence against Jim Brophy on his trial for murder:

ST. LOUIS, Sept 19, 1892.

I, James Redd, fully believing that I am in a very critical condition and in danger of death do hereby voluntarily and of my own free will make the following statement of how I came to receive this wound which I believe will cause my death:

I and Mrs. Knapp, with whom I boarded at No. 6 North Eleventh street, and several friends sat all night last night drinking beer and having a good time and at about 3 or 3:30 to-day a man whom I knew as Broeky but whom I now know to be James Brophy, as I positively identify him, came in and lay down on the sofa in the front room engaged in conversation with Mrs. Knapp and her servant girl, Minnie. As soon as the other persons who were out with me on the sidewalk went away, I came into the house and seeing Brophy sleeping on the sofa, I upbraided her for letting him sleep there and also allowing him and the servant girl to go up stairs so often. I then walked back towards the rear yard and was just near the door when some remark of Brophy's caused me to turn around and I saw the revolver in his hand and immediately he shot me, the ball striking me in the right breast. I am positive that Mrs. Knapp was present when I was shot. I never did have any previous trouble with Brophy.

The statement was read to Redd before he signed it, and the signing was witnessed by Police Officer James McGlynn, Dr. Wm. S. Deutsch and John O'Neill.

Under Redd's signature Dr. Heine Marks, the Superintendent of the Hospital wrote this statement: "This is to certify that James Redd is in a very serious condition at present."

Mrs. Nabb and the servant girl, also O'Donnell and Henderson, the two newsboys arrested with Brophy, were also released last night. When the City Hospital was asked by telephone this morning how Redd was getting along, the answer came back, "Fairly well," which means that he is not yet out of danger.

McAllister's Unhappy Marriage.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 20.—Hayward Hall McAllister, son of Ward McAllister, who recently secretly married Miss Jennie Garmany of Savannah, was, according to report, visited by the wife a few days ago and threatened with arrest on the ground of desertion and non-support. Mr. Ward McAllister, late last night, confirmed the report only so far as to admit that there was a conference of lawyers a few days ago, but that there were not and would not be any sensational developments. Mr. Hayward McAllister confirmed all his father had said, adding that his wife has been badly advised and had taken the initiative.

The Globe for Men's Shoes.

Men's splendid calf shoes at $2, $2.50 and $3. The finest hand-sewed French calf and kangaroo, worth $6, at $4.

GLOBE, 705 to 713 Franklin avenue.

POETRY IN A CRANK.

He Spends His Time in Making Imaginary Ocean Trips.

From the New York Tribune.

A newspaper man, who frequently has to go to the piers of the big trans-Atlantic steamers, had noticed an old man, who seemed to have little enough to do, for he was always to be observed standing around watching incoming and outgoing steamers with some interest. This little man was not unpleasing in appearance. He had a carefully trimmed white mustache, a placid face and a dark and rather dreamy eye. His clothes were old and threadbare, but they gave one the impression that the wearer of them was a man of taste, or would have been had he the means to gratify it.

One morning the newspaper man, awaiting the arrival of a man "from over the sea," reached the pier early in the day. There was only one loiterer there—the little man with the white mustache. There was a long wait, and the two men got into a conversation about the pleasant morning and the freshness which came up the river from the ocean. The little man became friendly after a half hour's chat and began to talk about trips abroad. He showed a really remarkable familiarity with all the steamers, their commanders, and with places in the Old World.

"And do you know," he said, with an odd smile, "I never was on the deck of a vessel in my life. I just like to come down here and watch the steamers come in and go out. Sometimes I go out with them. I walk the decks as we go steaming down the bay. I lean over the rail and wait for the tall buildings and the masts and rigging behind me to float away in the smoke. Then I look at the white sands of the New Jersey shore until there is nothing around us but the blue of the water and the sky.

"I go to meals regularly, always sitting at the Captain's right hand. I talk with the passengers about what we have seen and what we are going to see. I am never seasick, and I promenade daily for hours, reveling in the pleasures of my ocean trip. I am always kind to the women and children. I help them around on deck, arrange steamer chairs for them and tell them about my previous voyages. Then, when I am on the other side, I jump into a railway carriage and hurry away to London, and then get over to the continent and take leisurely jaunts through France, Spain, Italy and everywhere.

"When I am coming back," continued this strange little man, his soft eye lighting up brightly and his face beaming, "I am always anxious to get ashore. I am eager and impatient when we see America's shores again. At quarantine I fret at the delay. I am the first man to run down the gangway when we reach the pier, and there is always a crowd to look at my tanned face and bright eye with admiration. I'm very glad to get back for a while under the stars and stripes.

"Now," added the dreamer, with a faint gleam of mirth deep in his eyes, "you think I am a crank, don't you? Every one calls me a crank, but I don't mind it. I keep on coming to the pears on steamer days. I once did something which some people thought was worthy of reward. They asked me what they should do for me. They have given me enough to live on, and I have never worked since that day. I spend my time in taking trips all over the world. It's the only thing I care for. There comes your steamer, my young friend. Many's the time I have crossed in her—in my dreams."

THE GROAN DID IT.

An Old Actor Describes His First Attempt at Theatricals.

From the Denver Republican.

I once took the part of a dying lover on the amateur stage. The stage was very amateur. It was set to represent a freshly deserted battlefield. They rigged up a headlight of a locomotive to represent the moon just rising over the mountain. The scene presented my fair one's lonely soliloquy as, with alternate hope and fear, she peered into the faces of the dead and wounded to see if I was in that crowd or had escaped. It was expected to be very sad and sublime. At the point where she was about to decide, in great joy, that I must have escaped, I was supposed to get off a dying groan. She was there to say, "Hark! What do I hear? Yes, heaven be merciful, even though it be the last groan of a dying man I know the voice, it is he!" Well, the scene would have been a complete success but for what, I am told, was a misconception on my part of what a dying groan ought to be like.

During the long weeks of preparation they seemed to think the groan didn't need rehearsing, so they ignored it. I had privately practiced in our garret. I made up my mind I would astonish and electrify that audience with the depth and pathos which a master genius could get out one dying groan. And if they cheered good and hearty I intended to come out in front of the curtain after the scene was over and lie down and do it again. All I had to say in the whole play was just that one groan, and I determined to make the most of that. So I selected my cue from a certain snore I once heard, and at the proper moment I let it flicker so loud and agonizing that it disturbed a prayer meeting across the road.

My sweetheart was evidently entirely overcome with the intenseness of that groan. She had no kind of an idea that the groan of a dying man was anything like that. It so surprised and shocked her that, instead of going on with her lines, she screeched "Oh!" and sprang into the air and lit down on the hand of one of the poor, dead soldiers. He in his turn sprang madly to his feet and yelled "Ouch!" This seemed to scare the moon, which fell with great clatter and effect. Thus ended the second act. Act 3 was not played. The actors had enough, and the audience also seemed satisfied.

TRUE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Genuine Article of Andrew Jackson and Later of Adlai E. Stevenson.

From the Lockport Daily Sun.

The Democratic party believes in the genuine civil service reform platform first clearly enunciated by that magnificent Democrat, Andrew Jackson, in the vigorous Anglo-Saxon sentence, "To the victor belongs the spoils." It believes in and desires to see practiced in all the essential offices and departments of the general Government, the system of absolute party control coupled with absolute party responsibility. It scouts the idea that there are not enough good Democrats in the country to fill capably, efficiently, and creditably to country and the party at large every considerable office within the appointive power of the President. We hold that party responsibility is essential of our form of Government, and it follows that no party can with justice to itself entrust important positions under its control to sympathizers with the opposition. We believe that in the event of Democratic success worthy and capable Democrats should, as fast as practicable, be appointed to all the Federal offices of consequence, and we entertain no sympathy with the ism misnamed "civil service reform," which calls for the retention or appointment of large numbers of officeholders from the opposing party.

This is the position of the Democratic party on this question. There is not a genuine Democrat from Maine to California who holds any other belief, and in no Democratic doctrine does the *Sun* more cheerfully concur.

In the event of the success of our candidates we confidently hope for a renewal and extension of the work so admirably done by the Assistant Postmaster-General, with the full concurrence and approval of Grover Cleveland. And we trust also that Mr. Cleveland and the advisers who surround him will in the matter of patronage beguided by the wishes of the Democratic organizations in the several States, counties, and towns, as the recognized and exclusive representatives of Democratic sentiment.

A Heavenly Birthday.

From Harper's Magazine.

Dost thou keep count and say, in thy far place,
"This birthday is the first since that dark hour
When on my breast was laid Love's funeral flower?"
Thou hast won all, in the immortal race—
Conqueror of life, and death, and time, and space—
And I, a lagging beaten runner, cower,
While round me mocking memories jeer and lower,
And from thy far world comes no helpful grace:

Thou dost not whisper that those heights are cold
Where I walk not beside thee, and the night
Of death is long. Nay, I am over-bold:—
Thou sittest comforted and healed with light,
And yound and glad; and I who wait am old;
Yet will I find thee, even in Death's despite.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

Good Reasoning This.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Tommy: "Oh, maw, we was up to the park to-day and saw a garter snake 'most a yard and a half long."

Mrs. Figg: "Pshaw, child, garter snakes do not reach that length."

"Well, I thought it was a garter snake, 'cause it was wrapped round the limb of a tree."

NOT GENEROUS JIM.

Corbett's Alleged Shabby Treatment of Mike Donovan.

HE SENDS THE PROFESSOR A CHECK THAT WAS PROMPTLY RETURNED.

The Man Who Risked Everything for Him Gets $250 for His Pains—Starter Jimmy Rowe's Career—An Eastern Writer Scores Von Der Ahe—Gossip From Turf, Ring and Diamond.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Taking up Jim Corbett as a protege turns out a very unsatisfactory experiment for veteran Mike Donovan, the boxing instructor of the New York Athletic Club. When the Californian made his first visit to the metropolis three years ago Donovan took a fancy to him and through his influence Corbett was made a guest of the New York Athletic Club, an honor that has fallen to no other pugilist. The professor was also largely instrumental in getting on the Corbett-McCaffrey match and in other ways rendered invaluable services to the young stranger.

When Corbett returned to the city after his battle with Peter Jackson in San Francisco, the courtesies of the New York Athletic Club were again extended to him. Prof. Donovan proposed the challenge to Sullivan and got Ed Kearny and other New York Athletic Club members to put up a large share of Corbett's $1,000 stake. Mike took a prominent share in making the big match, and since then has looked after Corbett's interests faithfully. It was against the wishes of prominent officials of the New York Athletic Club that Donovan went to New Orleans to act as adviser in Corbett's corner, and the matter may yet result unfortunately for him.

After Corbett's victory Donovan was the most jubilant man in the country, for he felt that he was an especially important factor to the new champion's greatness. Corbett won something like $35,000, and as Donovan had been in a measure instrumental in obtaining that money he naturally expected a handsome remembrance. Saturday Mike received a letter from Corbett. There was a familiar looking narrow slip in the envelope and the professor's face expanded. But as he read the figures on the check, the smile faded. The piece of paper called for $250, and was so far from Donovan's expectations that he immediately returned the check to Corbett with a few remarks. In reply the pugilist asked him what he thought his services was worth. There was some surprise at Corbett's action in the matter. Even those who bear no good will toward the New York boxing instructor opined that the least Corbett might have sent would be double the amount of the check, and that $1,000 would be nearer the proper caper.

GODDARD ON HIS MUSCLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 20.—Joe Goddard, the Australian, bested Dick Wiley of Fairmount in three rounds, at the Ariel Athletic Club, last night. The challenger of Corbett had his man "out" in the first round when time was called. The other rounds were lighter, but Wiley was very groggy at the end of the third. On Wednesday night at the Ariel Club Goddard will meet Jim McVey, who helped to train Corbett.

A WELL KNOWN ST. LOUIS PUGILIST.

An important omission in Sunday's article descriptive of prize-fighters who have made St. Louis their home was the dismissal with a passing reference of "Dublin Tricks," one of the best known prize ring characters in this city in the '60s.

Wm. Blake, or as he was then better known, Dublin Tricks, was a pugilist of more than ordinary reputation, who after his battle with Mike McCoole trained and handled that worthy in all his subsequent battles. He also trained Charlie Gallagher, who met Tom Allen twice, defeating him the first time. After McCoole's retirement Mr. Blake forsook his prize-ring associations and has followed out his trade of ship carpentering. Through a typographical error Mr. Blake was mentioned as a notorious pugilist instead of a noted one. Contrary to general opinion he is a native American, and not of foreign birth. He boards at the St. Louis House, on Main and Locust streets, and works for the Anchor Line and other steamboat companies.

THE "TERRIBLE BLACKSMITH" AFTER FIGHT.

Jim Burge, the Australian lightweight, who was known as the "terrible blacksmith" in the Antipodes, and who is now in San Francisco, is anxious to fight either Billy Gallagher or George Dawson at 140 pounds, or Billy Dacey, the New York lightweight, or any man in America at from 128 to 138 pounds. Burge says he fought Dawson three draws at home and is ready to settle the question of superiority with him any time he desires. The "terrible blacksmith" also states that his proper fighting weight is from 128 to 130 pounds, but he professes to be willing to concede either Gallagher or Dawson ten pounds. If either of the latter accepts, Burge says the conditions must call for a weigh-in at the ring side.

Billy Dacey, the New York lightweight, is in San Francisco just at present, having arrived there with George Siddons, who is matched to fight Solly Smith of Los Angeles the latter part of the present month, last week. Dacey is always ready or, at least, has done enough of challenging in past years, to lead the public to believe that he is willing t fight anyone at his weight in America. He now has an opportunity to demonstrate whether he really is as anxious to fight as a good many of his friends believe.

PUGILISTIC POINTERS.

A large audience welcomed John L. Sullivan and his new play, entitled "The Man from Boston," at Providence, R. I., last night.

Since Jim Corbett has become champion he has recived a number of letters from ladies and friends in Brooklyn asking him to appear in that city. Corbett has concluded to oblige them and will appear Thursday afternoon and evening in a glove contest at the Star Theater.

Tom O'Rourke, George Dixon's manager, is making arrangements for a reception the colored featherweight champion's New York friends will tender him towards the latter part of the present month in Madison Square Garden. O'Rourke says that Dixon will meet Johnny Griffin for $10,000 a side after next June when his theatrical contracts expire.

THE TURF.

Twenty-four years ago Maj. McDaniels, a prominent turfite, bought a cigar at a stand in a small Virginia hotel. Behind the counter was a lad, 11 years old, small for his age, but exceedingly bright, and the beam in his honest eyes led the old turfmaster to ask "Wouldn't you like to go with my stable?" and the boy answered "Yes." That is how Starter James Rowe gave up the cigar-stand for the race-horse business.

That was twenty-four years ago, and note the difference. "Jimmy," the cigar-stand boy, became "Jimmy" Rowe, the jockey; "Jimmy" Rowe, the jockey, became James Rowe, the trainer, and James Rowe, the trainer, is now Mr. James Rowe, starter and financier.

When Caldwell, who had handled the flag at all of the big Eastern tracks for many years, went over to the enemy the Board of Control were in a quandary to find some one to take the old man's place. Of all the names presented for their approval that of James Rowe, August Belmont's trainer, was the most conspicuous. His varied career eminently fitted him for this most difficult position. From stable boy he had risen to be the leading jockey of the country. There was no trick known to the jockeys which Rowe himself did not know as well as the best boy who ever straddled pigskin. His experience as trainer had fitted him still further for the position, for he knew horses thoroughly and was able to judge whether the delays at the post were due to the jockey or to the horse. And above all Mr. Rowe was honest. In a long career in a profession where the moth and corruption have played leading parts Mr. Rowe had held his reputation above suspicion, and so it came to pass that Mr. Rowe was appointed starter, the most important position in the American racing world of today. Only to the professional racing man are the extreme difficulties of the position of starter thoroughly understood.

Rowe now receives $100 per day for his work as starter, and it is not uninteresting to know that the boy who used to keep the cigar store is said to have made about $60,000 on outside investments last year.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club had superb weather again yesterday, but the attractive programme did not draw more than 4,500 persons. The feature of the day, the Ocean View Stakes for 3-year-olds, at one mile, was won by Green B. Morris' Rex, who beat the favorite, Yorkville Belle, very handily, Mr. Ehret's filly being unplaced at the finish. McCafferty captured the last race with Fred Taral at 8 to 1. The summary follows:

First race, five and a half furlongs—Stonell, first; Ella, second; Chesapeake, third. Time, 1:07¾.

Second race, one mile and a furlong—Count, first; Diablo, second; Now or Never, third. Time, 1:56¼.

Third race, six furlongs—Glamor, first; Canvass, second; Transit, third. Time, 1:16.

Fourth race, the Ocean View Stakes, one mile—Rex, first; Fidelio, second; Leonawell, third. Time, 1:42¼.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs—Simmons, first; Prince George, second; Annie F, colt, third. Time, 1:08¾.

Sixth race, one mile—Fred Taral, first; Mordotte, second; Fagot, third. Time, 1:41¾.

EAST ST. LOUIS JOCKEY CLUB.

Tom Finley, a complete outsider at 40 to 1, shocked everyone at the course across the river yesterday by winning the handicap from a good field. Proteinol, at 3 to 1, won the opening scramble quite handily from Nora K. Little May defeated the favorite, Stratagem, in the second event easily. The third event went to the three Mollies, Mollie B. defeating Mollie Lee handily, and Mollie Bawn finished third. Reve d'Or, second choice in the closing dash, won all the way by a length from Josephine Cassidy. The summary follows:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Proteinol, won; Nora K., second; Silver Mint, third. Time, :56.

Second race, five-eighths of a mile—Little May, won; Stratagem, second; Little Nellie, third. Time, 1:02¼.

Third race, half mile—Mollie B., won; Mollie Lee, second; Mollie Bawn, third. Time, 48¾.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile—Tom Finley, won; Jack Murray, second; Florence Slaughter, third. Time, 1:41.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Reve d'Or, won; Josephine Cassidy, second; Franco, third. Time, 1:16.

THE FALL MEETING AT MORRIS PARK.

The fall meeting of the New York Jockey Club at Morris Park, which winds up the racing season of 1892, begins on Saturday, Oct. 1, and ends on Saturday, Oct. 15. During the meeting $112,750 in added money will be raced for, with the Matron Stakes, worth nearly $25,000, as the richest of the features. The Matron Stakes will be run on the opening day, and among the entries are Dr. Rice, Cactus, Wormser, Comanche, Eagle Bird, Restraint and Integrity.

ERASTUS WIMAN'S RACE TRACK.

Erastus Wiman is out with a statement that he will run his Staten Island race track next season in opposition to the Board of Control, and defy that august body to interfere with him. The new track will be opened on July 4 of next year, in direct opposition to Monmouth Park and race thirty days. Work has already been begun on the grounds and course, and the track will certainly be one of the fastest of the new race tracks. It will be a mile and a quarter track and the grand stand will cost $100,000.

HOW TO FALL FROM A HORSE.

Jockey Thorpe was thrown from the vicious Lord Motley while at the post at Gravesend Friday, and the horse ran fully three miles before he was caught and drawn from the race. Charlie escaped unhurt, and rode a good second on Joe Carter. The fall recalls the talk of the Kendall stables' jockey in the Washington Park paddock, says a Chicago turf authority. "I have had very few falls in my experience as a jockey," said Charlie Thorpe, "and I can attribute this to something more than luck, because I have been in danger a great many times. Most riders are constantly on the lookout for a warning and they attempt to keep the feet out of the stirrups. I have found it much safer when on a dangerous horse to keep the toes of my boots slightly in the stirrups, so when a fall does come I can brace whichever foot is necessary in the stirrup and fall clear or upon my feet if possible. A jockey with nothing to aid his spring is likely not to be able to clear the horse."

TRACK TALK.

Alexander Ullman, President of the East St. Louis Jockey Club, has returned from the East.

Montreal, Wang, Silence, Addie B., Tom Karl, Maid of Blarney and Red Elm were the winners at Gloucester yesterday.

Three favorites won on a fairly good track at Hawthorne yesterday. The winners were Pioneer, Santa Anna, Viceroy, Engarita, Carmen and Cicero.

The 2-year-old filly Reita U. was sold yesterday by her owner, A. D. Lee of Junction City, Kan., to O. L. Thister of Dickinson County, that State, for $21,000. Reita U. broke the Kansas 2-year-old trotting record last week, covering a mile in 2:30¾.

A conference between M. F. Dwyer, Johnnie Carr and Dennis McLaughlin a few days ago resulted in the announcement that Guttenburg will open its gates for a fall, winter and spring meeting on Oct. 16. All hope of racing at Elizabeth and Linden has been abandoned until 1893.

There were 119 horses entered in the seven races run yesterday at Latonia. Seventy-eight of them started, making an average of over eleven in each of the seven races. The weather was fine and the track was fast. Favorites won in four and non-favorites in three races. The astonishing feature of the day was the feat of John B., coming in second in the seventh race, after selling 150 to 1 to win, and from 60 to 75 to 1 for place. The winners were Calhoun, Gorman, Flower Dellis, Princess Lorraine, The Sculptor, Redina and Dearest.

BASE BALL.

"'Kid,' we're hoodooed; it's a dead rabbit streak of luck that struck us. We can't shake that hoodoo off till a cold winter freezes him to death or the cholera catches him."

It was big Perry Werden talking to the Brown's star twirler after yesterday's game was over. It was a case of hard luck, sure. As a comparison of the hitting powers of the teams, twenty-three of the twenty-four putouts credited to the Browns were made on the infield. With the exception of Dahlen's home run the ball only went outside of the diamond once. The Browns gave the Chicago fielders plenty to do but could not scare a run. Their fielding was almost perfect. The Chicagos are no more used to winning than the Browns and both teams moved evenly and slowly through. The game wondering how it was the other team couldn't beat them. The Chicagos surprised themselves by winning.

The summary: Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 0. Base hits—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2. Batteries, Hutchison and Kettredge, Hawley and Buckley.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AT BALTIMORE—Boston, 14; Baltimore, 11.
AT WASHINGTON—New York, 4; Washington, 3.
AT PHILADELPHIA—Brooklyn, 9; Philadelphia, 3.
AT CLEVELAND—Cleveland, 11; Pittsburg, 5.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP RACE.

Clubs.	Games Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	55	39	16	.709
Boston	55	34	21	.618
Pittsburg	56	31	25	.554
Cincinnati	54	28	26	.519
New York	56	29	27	.518
Brooklyn	56	29	27	.518
Philadelphia	56	28	28	.500
Chicago	54	26	28	.481
Louisville	54	24	30	.444
Baltimore	53	23	30	.434
Washington	55	19	36	.345
St. Louis	56	19	37	.339

ED CHAMBERLAIN ON UMPIRING.

Pitcher Chamberlain of the Cincinnatis says: "I don't see why anybody can't make a good umpire. The way I figure it out there are only two requisites. One is to keep your eye on the ball at all times. Then there is no chance of missing the play—for no play can be made without the ball. Another thing is to keep the players from talking back. Don't let them argue with you under any circumstances. That is how Lynch and Gaffney succeeded. They make mistakes, just as other umpires do, but they won't allow any back talk, and the consequence is their decisions are now roasted from the stands."

VON DER AHE'S METHODS.

There is a matter worthy the attention of the magnates, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, and that is the system of some of their number of curtailing expenses by fining players unduly. Reference is made to Von der Ahe. It is a notorious fact that in the most unreasonable way he heavily fines his players and thus pilfers back a large percentage of their salaries. If ever there was a matter demanding investigation at the hands of the League the case in question is one. The dignity and stability of the League demands it.

BASE BALL GOSSIP.

Stevenson, Philadelphia's centerfielder, is a deaf mute.

Ed Delehanty has not been playing on account of illness.

In three-base hits Stovey and Delahanty are tied and are credited with eleven each.

Catcher Zimmer has made fifteen doubles in forty-nine games and leads the League in two-base hits.

According to the Pittsburg *Dispatch* Caruthers will be given full charge of the St. Louis club next season.

Manager Ned Hanlon blames Baltimore's downfall to Billy Halligan's ruffianism in assaulting and disabling "Cub" Stricker.

Hardie Richardson, who has been carried for months by New York, was served with the "ten days" notice to skip" this week.

Gilbert, who pitched for Baltimore against Cleveland, is a Havre de Grace hayseed, big as a barn. He is six feet tall and weighs 180 pounds, and can sling a likely ball.

If your sad-eyed uncle, Adrian Constantine Anson, knows a good thing when he sees it he'll say farewell to Chicago this year and go somewhere else. The cranks up there imagine he is in Sullivan's class and has "played one season too often."

Cincinnati was to have played Louisville at the Ohio metropolis yesterday, but the Reds became entangled in a wreck near Newbury, W. Va., and second baseman Bid McPhee was severely shaken up and somewhat bruised. None of the rest of the players were injured.

Half the recent successes of the Cleveland team has been due to the confidence that the team has in its pitchers. Even if they do get batted hard now and then there is not a player connected with the club but has an unshaken belief that at some point during the game the tide will turn in Cleveland's behalf.

Col. Pat Powers has created lots of amusement in Eastern League circles by planting Jim Knowles at third. The Rochester *Herald* says: "Patricio should gather about him Charley Reipschlager, Joe Gerhard, Pat Friel, Willie Daley and possibly Col. Abe Slupsky and then play something for the championship of Hunter's Point."

THE WHEEL.

Is cycle racing in England declining? A foreign exchange asks the question and thus observes: "Turning from actual racing to records one does not find a state of affairs much more favorable to the representatives of speed in England. The English mile record of 2m. 16s. looks unnecessarily slow beside that more businesslike 2m. 11s of America, and it is to be hoped that it will not be long before some English racer is able to chip something off the world's mile record as it now stands. Then comes the question of race tracks, of climate and of atmospheric conditions generally. The 2:11 mile was ridden at Hampden Park track, Springfield, a half-mile circuit, under the most favorable circumstances, the air being fine and without the faintest suspicion of a breeze. Such conditions are rarely, if ever, possible in this country, and should an Englishman lower the American mile record of 2:11 there can be no doubt considerable more merit would attach to such a performance. International contests are to our liking and they should become more general, but Englishmen must improve vastly if they are to hold their own with other countries. It is clearly evident that our race tracks, perfect though the best of them are in the matter of banking and shape, are still open to improvement as regards surface. It this respect it would seem that some of the foreigners have an advantage over us, and it is to be sincerely hoped it will not be long before we are equal at least, if not in advance of them. By all means let our men have the best and fastest track surface possible, and wherever improvement can be suggested let it be carried out. English racers have had their colors lowered this season in a way never before experienced and in a way which it is to be hoped will never be paralleled in the future.

CYCLING CHAT.

Next year the Peoria mee t will last six days.

Lumsden is now riding a twenty-two-pound racing wheel.

In the opinion of Zimmerman the only track in the world to be compared to the Springfield, Mass., surface is that at Herne Hill.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Webster Groves Athletic Club, in conjunction with the Fenton Athletic Club, will give a field day and picnic in the afternoon and evening of Sept. 24, at Barthold's Grove There will be eleven events in the athletic sports, including a 100-yard championship race for competitors in the county only. Entries close Thursday night.

WHEN HEENAN MET SAYERS.

ARTIST THOMAS NAST GIVES HIS RECOLLECTIONS OF THAT HISTORIC ENCOUNTER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—In view of the absorbing interest felt in the great championship battle of the past week, it may be timely to recall another fight which once threw America and England into feverish excitement. The *New York Illustrated News* and *Frank Leslie's Weekly* both sent special artists to the scene. The young man of 20 who did the work for the *Illustrated News* has since scratched his name on the roll of fame. It was Thomas Nast, the famous caricaturist.

"Probably no fight ever aroused the keen interest which this Heenan-Sayers one called forth," said Mr. Nast to your correspondent. "Heenan was from Benicia County, in California. Hence his nickname of 'The Benicia Boy.' He had thrashed the leading lights of the profession here and went over there to win the championship of the world by a tussle with Tom Sayers, who held the belt. Sayers was one of the most enduring and scientific fighters England ever produced. He had fought in fourteen fights and was licked in only one, that with Nat Langham, Oct. 18, 1853. Sayers won the championship belt by thrashing the Tipton Slasher, William Perry, June 16, 1857. The Slasher had held it for seven years.

"The excitement here over the Sullivan-Corbett fight wasn't a patch on that which this contest between Heenan and Sayers aroused. This country was full of it, but England was fuller. No matter whom you would meet, or where, the talk was sure to get on to the fight after awhile.

"I remember that had a play at the Olympic in London which was called "The Benicia Boy." Robeson was the actor who took the title-role. I was there one night. The royal box was filled with members of the royal family. I think the Queen was there. Mr. Hogarth introduced me to Mrs. Dickens, the wife of Charles Dickens, the novelist. In a few minutes we were all talking about Heenan and Sayers, the women as eager as the men.

"They talk about British 'fair play,' I didn't see much of it on that occasion. Poor Heenan was hounded from place to place when he was training. Sayers got through his at Newmarket without being bothered at all. Heenan was at Harnham, in Wiltshire, at first. He lived in a cottage of Lord Folkestone, who used to drop in and see him almost every day. But he was so bothered that he got out and went to Winchester, then from there to Portsmouth, then to Portsea, and to North and South Wallop. At last he got settled at Box, a place near Bath, and here he managed to remain until the time for the fight.

"Why, in Derbyshire they even lodged him in jail one night. Two lawyers, Hilton and Beech, got him out. The people whooped and hurrahed over his delivery. They wanted to see the fight come off, though they all favored Sayers. A dinner was given to Heenan the day he was released.

"The fight began a little after 7 o'clock. It lasted two hours and twelve minutes. There were forty-two rounds. Of course, you can't expect me to remember it in detail," said Mr. Nast. "I know Heenan was good-natured all through it, though you could see he meant to lick Sayers. He did a good deal of splendid left-hand work. But I never saw a quicker man on his feet than Sayers. He would jump back like a cat and throw his upper body back, when he saw one of Heenan's left-handers on the way. Sayers got first blood in the first round. 'The Boy' had the first knockdown in the second round. Well, there was very little fair-play in the fight. Every good point of Sayers made the crowd yell with delight, and Heenan was jeered and cursed all the way through. But he took it very gamely, and bent as he was on doing up Sayers he hadn't a bit of malice in him at any time. In the forty-second round 'The Boy' got Sayers' head in chancery and that was the end. The mob yelled for the police, who came up and ended the fight. The Americans felt pretty ugly at such a mean, contemptible show of one-sided feeling. I was afraid there would be trouble. Some of them did feel around towards their hip-pockets.

"I met Heenan leaving the ground with a little coat over him and one eye shut up. The other was closing, too, and his face was swollen and looking the worse for wear. 'Hello, Dragsmen,' he said, when he saw me, 'wasn't that nice?' He always called me Dragsmen as a facetious variation of draughtsman.

"He saw a comely English lass looking at him and smiling and he smiled back and asked her if she wouldn't like to kiss him."

Do You Wear Pants?

New fall styles at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. The finest tailor-made pants in existence from $4.00 to $7.50.

GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

PREVENT OR CURE.

Phases of the Asiatic Plague and How to Treat Them.

Since the coming of the Asiatic plague to the gates of this country the newspapers have teemed with the opinions of medical experts on the origin, nature, treatment, etc., of the disease. But the following is from the highest medical authority, the *American Druggist*, and deserves wide publicity:

While India is the home of cholera, it is endemic there in limited areas, whence the disease only occasionally emerges, taking an epidemic form which generally dies out after about three years. The epidemic outbreaks are influenced by seasons and atmospheric conditions, and are particularly prone to occur after or during a famine, such as occasionally follows a poor crop year. So far, land quarantines seem to have been almost or quite futile in barring the progress of the disease.

The present epidemic originated near the headwaters of the Ganges in the northwestern provinces of India, about March of this year, and was rapidly spread by the pilgrims returning homeward from the great Hurdwar fair. Passing through Cashmere and Afghanistan, the scourge reached Persia about the 1st of June, and thence crossed the Caspian Sea to Asiatic Russia, to European Russia, where, up to the 1st of September, over 15,000 deaths from its effects were officially recorded, and thence by immigrants to Hamburg, whence immigrant ships have brought it as far as the New York quarantine. In Hamburg there have been from 500 to 600 new cases a day, while the deaths have ranged from 100 to 400 daily.

PHASES OF THE DISEASE.

The cholera exhibits three phases, which are spoken of as choleragic diarrhœa, cholerine and fully developed cholera. Choleragic diarrhœa has little characteristics about it at first, save numerous thin, watery stools—as many as five to forty in one day—which soon lose their normal color. Then follows loss of appetite, great thirst, pain in the limbs and a peculiar hoarseness of the voice. If the disease proceed no further it seldom causes death, save in children, invalids, weak and old persons. In general this stage is merely preliminary to that of cholera itself, and its duration varies, though seldom extending over a week.

The disease is termed cholerine as soon as vomiting is combined with the purging. The character of the vomited matter is at first dependent upon the food in the stomach, but it becomes greenish-yellow and finally simply watery. The thirst and the pain in the limbs becomes intolerable. The countenance becomes sunken, the tongue dry and sticky, the voice hoarser. The skin feels cool, while the internal temperature of the body rises to to 40 degs. C. (104 degs. F.) or more, the pulse increasing in rapidity.

This stage gradually passes into that of cholera itself. The vomiting and diarrhœa increase, the stools assuming the so-called rice-water appearance. The action of the heart grows weaker; the skin grows pale, cold and bluish-white; the face assumes a leaden hue; the cheeks fall in, the features become pinched; the eyes sink deep in their sockets. Consciousness is generally retained to the last. This stage seldom lasts more than two days and generally death ensues within a few hours.

The corpse also possesses a characteristic appearance. The eyes stare very fixedly; the muscles harden and stand out very distinctly under the skin. The body cools off very slowly, and, in fact, there is generally a post mortem rise of temperature as high as 42 deg. C. (107 deg. F.). A remarkable amount of muscular contortions occur within a few hours of death, sufficient in some cases to cause the body to change its position, thus giving rise to the report that the dead have come to life, etc.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Notwithstanding the efforts made to keep out the cholera, it is well to be prepared in case these precautions fail. First of all, the greatest care must be exercised as to personal hygiene. An otherwise perfectly and cleanly person will never have cholera save possibly through some indiscretion, as by putting something into his mouth which has not been sterilized. The human economy in a state of health is not a favorable ground for the propogation of cholera microbes, the most powerful protector being a perfectly sound digestive aparatus, which is maintained in a normal condition by caution as to diet, work and exercise.

Acid media are particularly unfavorable to the cholera germ; therefore a dose of eight to ten drops of hydrochloric acid in one-fourth of a glass of boiled water, taken after meals, is an excellent prophylactic, particularly in cases of impaired digestion. Constipation is frequently induced through fear of the cholera, and should be promptly treated by an enema of freshly boiled water.

Care should be taken to avoid taking cold, as the resulting catarrhal conditions are most favorable to the development of the germs. Cases of catarrh of the stomach and bowels should be treated very carefully.

During a cholera epidemic it is difficult to differentiate between simple diarrhœa and cholera, hence it is best to treat all cases of diarrhœa as choleragic. The most approved treatment for this is as follows: Put the patient to bed, first giving a warm bath; cover warmly; place warm compresses on the abdomen; restrict the diet to some mucilaginous soup; give laudanum in combination with brandy, whisky or rum, as required, and administer a clyster consisting of a solution of 15 to 20 Gm. (four to five drachms) of tonnic acid in from a half to two L. (one to four pints) of water which has been previously boiled and cooled to 39 to 40 deg. C (102 to 104 deg. F.)

The preparations usually administered in diarrhœa, such as bismuth subnitrate, bismuth salicylate, etc., are generally admitted to be of little value. It is advisable, however, to keep the stomach acid in reaction by administration of hydrochloric acid.

The profuse and watery stools and vomit indicate the onset of genuine cholera. The tannin injections should be continued.

TO ADMINISTER INJECTIONS.

The blood becomes thickened by the excretion of so much water, and the circulation and breathing are affected thereby. On the first indication of this stage of the disease being reached, resort should be had to hypodermic or intravenous injections. The hypodermic injection consists of a solution of 6 Gm. (1½ drachms) of sodium carbonate and of 8 Gm. (2 drachms) of sodium chloride dissolved in 2 L. (1 quart) of distilled, sterilized water at a temperature of 40 deg. C. (104 deg. F.)

The best instrument consists of a spray needle with a lumen of 1½ to 2 Mm. connected by means of a rubber tube, fitted with a pinchcock, to a burette. This instrument should be rendered aseptic immediately before using by a 5 per cent carbolic acid solution, or by boiling water.

Cleanse a spot on the upper portion of the abdomen with soap and water, then with ether, and finally with a 2 per cent sublimate solution. Through this insert the needle into the subcutaneous tissues, when the liquid is rapidly absorbed, and the burette must be kept filled. In from fifteen to thirty minutes from a pint to four pints of the solution will be absorbed. If from any cause the injection cannot be made over the abdomen it may be made between the shoulder blades, but the vicinity of the throat must be avoided, lest œdema of the glottis be induced. This may be repeated at short intervals if necessary, a new spot being selected for each injection.

REMEDIES AS A LAST RESORT.

Should this not give relief intravenous transfusion of a physiological salt solution may be resorted to. For this purpose a solution is made of five parts of sodium chloride and ten parts of sodium sulphate in 1,000 parts of distilled water, the solution filtered through thick filter paper and then carefully sterilized. The apparatus described above may be used for this purpose, substituting a glass canula for the needle. This canula is inserted into the brachial veins, great care being exercised to prevent the introduction of air and to keep the wound aseptic. In this operation as much as four or five pints of the fluid will be taken up within fifteen minutes and the effects become at once apparent, though the good effects are unfortunately not always permanent.

Internally cracked ice may be given, iced champagne, effervescing mixtures, wines with ten to twenty drops of ether, and tea with brandy; subcutaneous injections of 10 per cent camphorated oil are also useful, while hypodermic injections of morphine are of value where the muscular pains are very severe.

The various sequelæ of cholera, typhoid fever, kidney troubles, etc., must be treated as occasion demands, and no abstract of the best method of procedure can be given.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Henry Reichman Dies of His Self-Inflicted Wounds—Belleville News.

Coroner Woods was notified to-day of the death of Henry Reichman of Millstadt, this county, from self-inflicted wounds. Reichman, who was an unmarried man, 32 years old, and an invalid, shot himself last Saturday night in a fit of despondency. Though he shot himself in the head the wounds inflicted were not sufficient to cause instant death, and he lingered until last night when death ended his suffering. The Coroner held an inquest to-day.

Charles Seltenreich, aged 18; Daniel Ward, 19, and Charles Matthews, 21, were held for the Grand-jury to-day by Justice Wilson on charges of horse-stealing. They were arrested by the police early this morning while driving about the city with a horse and buggy which had been taken from the stable of Joseph Mauer, superintendent of the Broadway lumber yards. They were committed to jail in default of bail.

Chief of Police Walsh received a communication to-day from a St. Louis sportsman who offers the information that some person or persons unknown have constructed a fishtrap in the canal that drains Pittsburg Lake. The writer claims that the stream is being rapidly cleared of its fish by the owners of the trap, who are clearly violating the game laws, and he asks Chief Walsh to prosecute the offenders.

The management of the McCasland Opera-house contemplates using the vacant space in the building by establishing a hotel. There are about thirty rooms in the fourth story of the building, and the basement is well equipped for a dining hall and kitchen. The hotel will probably be opened in a short time.

J. R. Wheat of Indianapolis, Ind., writes to Chief of Police Walsh for information about his brother, Ross C. Wheat, who disappeared on the 5th inst. The missing man left a family at Indianapolis. His brother thinks he may be in East St. Louis.

The City Council has let the contract for the granite paving of West Broadway to Schranka & Vieths of St. Louis, who will commence the work at once. The improvement will cost about $25,000.

Hon. Morris G. Maloney, candidate for Attorney-General, will address a Democratic meeting here Thursday.

A new trestle is being built over Cahokia Creek near the Big Four Railway yards. The railroad company is building it.

The trustees of the M. E. Church held a meeting last night to audit accounts for the past twelve months and arrange finances for the ensuing year.

John Craven and Miss Kate O'Leary were married to-day at St. Mary's Church by Father John Harkins.

St. Mary's annual church fair will be held at Baughan's Hall, Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

John H. Beyers and Miss Julia Watson will be married to-morrow at St. Henry's Church.

Miss Julia Baker has returned from Carlinville, where she spent two weeks visiting relatives.

Charles Norton to-day left for a pleasure trip to Southwest. He expects to visit New Mexico and Colorado.

Rev. D. L. Temple leaves to-morrow for New York, where he will attend a meeting of the Board of Home Missions.

Belleville.

In accordance with an ordnance lately passed establishing a Board of Health, Mayor Weber, at a regular meeting of the City Council last night, appointed its members as follows: Dr. Charles H. Starkel, Casimir Andel, M. W. Weir, Louis Kempff and John Green: The Council contracted with the Lafayette (Ind.) Bridge Co. to build an iron bridge across Richland creek, on C street, to cost $2,875. Polling places for the coming election were established, as follows: First Ward, Kindergarten Hall; Second Ward, Turner Hall; Third Ward, 1003 West Main street; Fourth Ward, Huff's Hall; Fifth Ward, Hinckley warehouse; Sixth Ward, 23 South High street; Seventh Ward, 320 East Main street.

A committee of the Board of Supervisors visited the County Farm yesterday and made a thorough inspection of all the buildings, including the pest-house. The object of the inspection was to ascertain whether the sanitary condition of the premises was up to the standard. This was found to be the case and the committee will so report to the board at the next meeting.

The Strauss-Groh Jewelry Co. of Belleville, capital $12,000, has been incorporated by Simon Strauss, Caroline Strauss and Walter Groh. Articles of incorporation were filed in the Recorder's office yesterday.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to John Craven and Kate O'Leary of East St. Louis, Joseph Delarme and Lizzie C. Meyer of Caseyville, August Depke and Louisa Burmeister of East St. Louis.

Judge Wilderman has appointed Christ Heiligenstein of Freeburg, foreman, and John P. Enright of East St. Louis and Adolbh Knobeloch of Shiloh secretaries of the Grand-jury.

W. S. Hughes has been appointed a police patrolman and Henry Kuntz a member of the fire department. Both appointments were made to fill vacancies.

The Independent Democratic Club of the Fifth Ward will hold a business meeting to-night.

A lawn social for the benefit of St. George's Church will be held Thursday at the residence of G. A. Koerner.

C. W. Harrison and John Busch left last night for Memphis, Tenn., on a pleasure trip.

Ferdinand Ellerman of Chicago is visiting relatives in Belleville.

Alton.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 20.—Wm. Collins and Daniel McCarthy were arrested yesterday on suspicion that they were the parties who robbed James Ryan and wife of $100 and a gold watch on Sunday night. The men appear to be tough customers

The ladies of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church will give a reception to Rev. R. H. Fry, pastor of that church, on to-morrow evening. It will be held in the Sabbath-school room of the church.

The Board of Health is taking vigorous steps to improve the sanitary condition of this city. An order was issued yesterday forbidding the sale of watermelons after Thursday of this week. The house to house inspection by the police was begun on yesterday. The city authorities are acting with the Board of Health, and it has been determined to put the city in a first-class sanitary condition.

The colored people of Alton will celebrate emancipation day, Sept. 27, in the U. B. O. F. hall, and also with a procession.

The Republican County Convention was held here yesterday at Temple Theater, and was largely attended by delegates from different parts of Madison County. Rev. E. S Graham of Upper Alton was chosen Chairman, and G. W. Dudley and F. L. Taylor, Secretaries. Wm. McKittrick and T. T. Ramey were nominated as candidates for the Legislature; Wm. Fries, for Circuit Clerk; R. J. Brown, for States Attorney; S. O. Bonner, for Coroner, and J. M. Anderson, for County Surveyor.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Wills left last night for Alexandria, Wis., where they will spend several weeks.

Mrs. George H. Smiley has returned from the East, where she spent the summer.

Alton sent quite a delegation to the G. A. R. Encampment at Washington, D. C. Among the number who left on Sunday were Maj. Frank Moore, Capt. Tom Stanton, Philip Heibner, Con White, Wm. McDevitt and Irby Williams.

Greenfield.

GREENFIELD, Sept. 20.—The testing of the new machinery in the butter and cheese factory was made to-day with entire satisfaction to all.

There are 110 men employed at Kempsville, Ill., a point on the Illinois River, thirty miles west of here, putting in the Government lock.

A barn belonging to Wm. Lowe of Roodhouse was destroyed by fire Monday night about 8 o'clock.

Real estate transfers in Macoupin county for the week amount to $26,000.

The Republicans of Girard and vicinity will meet in a grand rally Sept. 24. Richard Oglesby and Gen. John I. Remker are the speakers.

The Macoupin County Board of Supervisors met and made a levy of $65,000, one-twentieth of the court-house debt.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—The Secretary of State issued licenses for the incorporation of the following new companies:

The Clyde Apartment Co., Chicago; capital stock, $300,000. Incorporators—David D. O'Brien, George R. English and Frank A. Stislin.

The City Natatorium & Music Hall Co., Chicago; capital stock, $150,000. Incorporators—H. T. Aspearn, David D. O'Brien and George R. English.

The Rioia Farmers' Union of Rioia filed a certificate of change of name to the Enterprise Grain Co.

Madison County Republicans.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 20.—Yesterday the Madison County Republican Convention was held here. For the Legislature, Hon. T. T. Ramey of Collinsville and Hon. William McKittrick of Olive, both of whom now are in the Legislature, were renominated; for State's Attorney, R. J. Brown of Venice was nominated; for Circuit Clerk, William Fries of Alton was nominated by acclamation, as were S. O. Bonner of Edwardsville for Coroner, and J. M. Anderson of Upper Alton for Surveyor.

Staunton.

STAUNTON, Sept. 20.—A fire has been discovered in the abandoned No. 5 mine in the same locality as that of the fire in that mine three years ago. Workmen are busy walling in the burning district.

The public schools opened yesterday. Pupils from families where diphtheria has existed will be debarred from attending until furnished with a proper health certificate by the attending physician.

Illinois Methodists.

WATSEKA, Ill., Sept. 20.—The conference of the Central Illinois Methodist Episcopal Church, which was one of the largest ever held, came to an end today.

Clark County Democrats.

MARSHALL, Ill., Sept. 20.—Yesterday Congressman Geo. W. Fithman delivered an address to the Clark County Democrats. He attacked the tariff and declared himself in favor of free coinage.

We Keep Carpets and Curtains

In large variety and can supply you on better tems than others can offer. This is not an idle assertion, BUT A FACT! Come in and see the splendid values in CARPETS and CURTAINS. I am offering Special Prices for ten days. Every offer is a BIG BARGAIN.

Moquettes	75c and $1.00 a Yard
Velvets	75c and $1.25 a Yard
Body Brussels	75c and $1.00 a Yard
Tapestry Brussels	50c to $1.00 a Yard
Best Ingrains	25c to 75c a Yard
Portieres	$3.75 to $15 a Pair
Lace Curtains	75c and Upwards

You will have to see the above CARPETS to realize the BARGAINS I am offering.

Chas. Niedringhaus

1001-1003-1005 FRANKLIN AV.

BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

MANHOOD RESTORED! "Nerve Seeds," the wonderful remedy is sold with a written guarantee to cure all nervous diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants which soon lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up convenient to carry in vest pocket. $1 per package by mail; 6 for $5. With every $5 order we *give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money*. Circular free. Address Nerve Seed Co., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in St. Louis by Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th and Washington av. and 12th and Olive.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BACAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.
SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

A Circus Sued.

CRESTON, Ill., Sept. 20.—J. E. Elliott of Centreville, Ill., has brought suit against Ringling Bros.' Circus for injuries caused by a runaway, occasioned by his horse becoming frightened by the circus.

The Finest Pianos for Rent at Half Price at Koerber's, 1108 Olive street.

GARRISON-SNYDER FIGHT.

The Young Men Did Not Miss Church on Sunday.

The POST-DISPATCH received the following card from Dr. John Snyder this morning in reference to the fistic encounter between his son, William Snyder, and Randall Garrison for the light-weight championship of the West End.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

My attention has been called to an account published in both your Saturday and Sunday issues of an alleged amateur prize fight, in which, it is said, my son took part. The accounts very circumstantial and describes the affair as having taken place between 10 and 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, Sept. 11. Will you have the kindness to say to your readers that at the hour named my son was sitting in his pew in the Church of the Messiah? And young Mr. Garrison informs me that he was visiting his grandfather. Very respectfully, JOHN SNYDER, Pastor Church of the Messiah.

Upon further investigation the POST-DISPATCH finds that it was misinformed as to the time of the fight. Instead of occurring at 10 o'clock Sunday morning as reported, it really took place at 8 o'clock Saturday night, and Mr. William Snyder, one of the principals, was in church, as his father states, at the time he was published as having been in the ring. The only two deprecable features about the contest as reported, were that it occurred when all the young men should have been in church and that Snyder's seconds lost him the fight by giving him ice water between the fourth and fifth rounds. The POST-DISPATCH is glad to chronicle that one of these lamentable features had no foundation in fact.

THE A. B. C. of it is the "Bohemian bottled beer" brewed by the American Brewing Co. of St. Louis. There is nothing like it for home use; it is pure, sparkling and has a delicious hop flavor.

NO NEW PARISH.

The Archbishop Assures Father Butler That One Will Not Be Established.

The efforts made to establish a new West End Catholic parish have been abandoned at the instance of Rev. Father T. A. Butler of St. Cronan's Church, on Boyle and Swan avenues. The boundaries of the new parish were to have been Olive street on the north, Manchester road on the south, King's highway on the west and Vandeventer avenue on the east. The new edifice was to be located at Laclede and Taylor avenues and Father Wynne of St. Mary's, Mo., was mentioned for the pastorship. Father Butler's parish extends north to Lindell boulevard and east to within 600 feet of Grand avenue, and he protested to the Archbishop against the establishment of the proposed parish because it would take from him the choicest portion of his parish. The Archbishop assured him that his parish should not be interfered with and that whenever a new parish was to be established it would be only with the good will of the pastors upon whose territory it would encroach. Father Butler is very proud of his church and his parish, and points with pleasure to the picture of the first St. Cronan's Church, in 1879, which was a reconstructed stable, abandoned by an old-time race course. "I had thirteen families then," said Father Butler, "and I have 250 families now."

An Eloping Couple Arrested.

Sergt. McGrath and Detectives Archambault and Tracey of the St. Louis police force created a sensation at the East Side Race Track yesterday afternoon by arresting two men and a woman. The charge preferred was burglary and larceny, and the warrant was issued by a Chicago justice, but the facts developed a story of faithless wife. The woman was Mrs. James Comfort of No. 9 Ashland avenue and the man with her was Charles Mortimore, who had eloped to this city with her. Peter Gray is the name given by the second man, and according to the police he is a well-known burglar. He merely happened to be sitting next to the elopers when the officers made their swoop. The woman's husband, James Comfort, is a circus man, who makes Chicago his home. The trio were brought to this side. Mrs. Comfort was not imprisoned. She admitted her offense and expressed her preference for Mortimore. The latter said that the things he took from Comfort's residence were given him by Mrs. Comfort.

All Dudes Are Not Foolish.

We notice quite a lot of them—particular fellows, too—buying those Baltimore Merchant Tailor Suits and Overcoats from $12.50 to $25. GLOBE, 703 to 713 Franklin avenue.

Teachers Transferred.

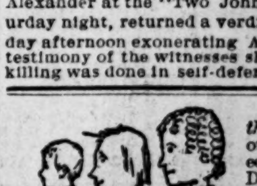
The Teachers Committee of the School Board at the meeting held yesterday changed the boundary line between the Lyon and Lafayette Schools from Victor to Sidney street, thereby relieving the Lyon School and transferring the children to the Humboldt, Lafayette, Garfield and Charless Schools. The resignation of Miss Ida F. Pavey, paid assistant of the Franklin Kindergarten, was received and accepted. Miss Emeline Hough, Normal graduate, was granted a leave of absence until June, 1893. The following transfers were made:

Miss Lizzie Scott, third assistant, Marquette, transferred from third assistant, Shields; Miss Naomi Meyer, third assistant, Arlington, from third assistant, Lowell School; Miss Sarah McManus, third assistant, Arlington, from third assistant, Shields; Miss Frances Bruner, third assistant, Compton, from third assistant, Lyon; Miss Mary R. McKnight, third assistant, Dozier, from third assistant, Humboldt; Miss Edwardina Thompson, third assistant, Riddick, from third assistant, Jefferson; Miss Julia Buckley, second assistant, Lafayette School, was promoted from third assistant, Lafayette; Miss Annie Brown, paid assistant, Shields afternoon kindergarten, from paid assistant Clay afternoon kindergarten; Miss Clara Greiner, paid assistant Clay morning and afternoon kindergarten, from paid assistant Carroll morning and afternoon kindergarten; Miss Josephene A. Hannon, third assistant O'Fallon, from third assistant Penrose; Miss Hannah J. Skillmann, head assistant Madison School, head assistant Humboldt; Miss Nettie M. Wilson, third assistant Rock Springs, transferred from third assistant Adams.

Miss Bertha M. Oehler, third assistant Garfield School, was granted a leave of absence until Nov. 14, 1892. Miss Sarah E. Hughes, director Clinton School, morning, and paid assistant Clinton School, afternoon kindergarten, was granted a leave from Oct. 7 until June 1, 1893.

Alexander Exonerated.

The Coroner's jury in the investigation of the killing of "Memphis Sam" by William Alexander at the "Two Johns" saloon Saturday night, returned a verdict late yesterday afternoon exonerating Alexander. The testimony of the witnesses showed that the killing was done in self-defense.



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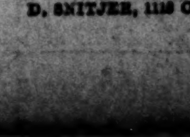

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